REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,843.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1877.

TAYLOR LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R. A. S. SOCIETY

379

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.	*In Arrear.*
Per Annum ..... Rs. 48	Per Annum ..... Rs. 60
Half-yearly 25	Half-yearly 31
Quarterly 13	Quarterly 16
Monthly 5	Monthly 6

To Subscribers Up-country.

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Ten Lines and under—

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line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found,

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs.	1-0
Each succeeding line ..... ,,	0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S. s. JAVA, 1,468 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander F. Corfe, as above, from Kurrachee, on THURSDAY, the 28th June 1877.

The JAVA is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 20th June and on SATURDAY, the 23rd idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Java.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th June 1877.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,630 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander A. A. Hansard on THURSDAY, the 14th June, 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Cowar, Calicut, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Callingapatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting she will also call at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, and Cochin.

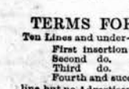
Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. L. Shiell, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th June 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDRABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the S. W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. L. Shiell, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 13th June 1877, at 4 p.m.

The S.S. VINGORLA, 572 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 16th June, 1877, at 2 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 28th of each month, on the 1st

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	.... £4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	 8	
Port Said	38	24	 9	
Messina	50	34	 14	
Naples	50	34	 14	
Leghorn	50	34	 14	
Genoa	50	34	 14	
Marseilles	52	35	 14-10	

Including Wines

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SUMATRA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st July 1877.

ASSIRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st August 1877.

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st September 1877.

INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,

No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

THE magnificent Steamship GUY MANNERING, 2,817 Tons Register, Captain Charles Mann, is now loading and is expected to sail on the 15th June.

This splendid steamer has a large airy Saloon, roomy and well ventilated Cabins, all handsomely fitted, also excellent Bath accommodation and affords a most desirable opportunity for Passengers proceeding Home. Special arrangement made for passages of families on application to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

or to

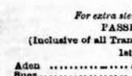
KING, KING & Co.,

Passenger Agents.

Bombay, May 30, 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND, VIA NAPLES OR GENOA.



THE S. S. CHILDWALL Hall, 2,160 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain TREGARTHEN, will sail about the 27th June, and will be followed by the

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, 2,100 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain SHAW, about the 7th July, and by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 2,100 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Capt. BRAND, about the 11th August, and by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,300 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Capt. COLLIN, about the 29th August.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

Passengers are booked through to London, Naples, or Genoa, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company, at the following rates including the Railway journey from Suez to Alexandria, Rubattino Steamer from Alexandria to Naples or Genoa, and Railway journey thence :—

FARES.

Bombay to London, via Genoa	Rs. 575
Do. do. ,, Naples ..... ,,	560
Do. Naples ..... ,,	470
Do. Genoa ..... ,,	490

A Rubattino Steamer leaves Alexandria every Friday.

For passage or further particulars apply to

KING, KING & Co.,

or to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c. will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, June 9, 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
(c) ZAMBESI	1451	270	A. Symons	15th June.
SUMATRA	2188	450	C. Anderson	22d do.
(c) HYDASPES	2884	400	D. Rennoldson	29th do.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Farlow	6th July.
(c) DECCAN	3429	550	J. D. Gaby	13th do.
TRAVANCORE.	1900	350	W. Barratt	20th do.
(c) AUSTRALIA	3663	600	J. S. Murray	27th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (c) proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th June 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, Carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
MIRZAPORE..	3763	600	A. Parish	25th June, at 3 p.m.
HINDOSTAN..	3113	600	N. Roskell	9th July, at 3 p.m.
PESHAWUR ..	3781	600	C. A. White...	23rd do.

F. D. PARKER,

Bombay, 5th June 1877. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	
AVOCA	1482	250 Capt E. G Stead, 23rd June, at 3 P.M.
TANJORE	2263	450 Capt J. C. Almond, 21st July, at 3 P.M.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th June 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. MACEDONIA, Captain J. Laird, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 13th June. She will be followed by the

S.S. TRINACRIA,

2,107 Tons Register, 424 H.P. nominal, about the 23rd June, and by the

S. S. EUROPA,

2,277 Tons Register, 424 nominal, H.P. about the 18th July, and by the

S. S. ITALIA,

2,245 Tons Register, 424 H.P. nominal, about the 8th August, and by the

S. S. INDIA,

2,289 Tons Register, 500 H.P. nominal, about the 5th September.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES ..... Rs. 400

TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, May 30, 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE and COMPANY

AUCTION SALE OF HOOP IRON AND MATCHES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., at 3 P.M. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnack Bunder on account of the concerned.

1125 bundles hoop iron damaged.

35 cases lucifer matches.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 14th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their to ms a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

about 50 dozens of cooper in pints

2 cases wax matches

5 bales gre shirtings

5 cases colored prints

85 bundles dark blue twist.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay 13th June 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CASELLA'S

TROPICAL RAIN GAUGES

MADE EXPRESSLY FOR

TREACHER and COMPANY

LIMITED,

COMPLETED WITH

Funnel, Japanned Cylinder, Receiver, Glass Measure graduated to 100ths of an inch, and directions for use.

Cash Price ..... Rs. 18 each.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET.

Bottled, Capsuled and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at the Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in this market.

In cases of 1 dozen..Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,

WINE MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY & POONA

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,

BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE SEASON'S DISTILLATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains the high reputation of the Bottlers.

Quarts per doz. Cash Rs. 9-0.

Pints ,, ,, ,, 6-0.

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE

OR

MIXED CINCHONA ALKALOIDS.

Prepared by the Government Quinologist.

Recommended by Government as a substitute for Quinine.

Re. 1-12 per ounce phial.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

For Sale at this Office.

IRON STANDING PRESS.

In good order, very strong, with extra power, size of platen 29 by 21.

DOUBLE ROYAL COLUMBIAN PRESSES,

By Clymer, Dixon & Co. Size of platen 40 by 25

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

BLACK AND GREEN PRINTING INK.

ALSO

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

For Sale.

THE SECOND EDITION OF

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY

PRICE RUPEES FIVE.

IN ONE HANDSOME VOLUME CLOTH BOUND CONTAINING UPWARDS OF FIVE HUNDRED PAGES.

THE GUIDE contains an increased amount of local and general information, corrected to the latest practicable date ; while the whole contents of the work are carefully revised and re-arranged, and made as correct and trustworthy as possible.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL,

GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTREL AND VARIETY TROUPE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1877.

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT OF THE PRESENT SEASON,

FOR THE

FAREWELL BENEFIT

OF

THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE,

LITTLE ETTA,

Who will appear for the First Time in Bombay as

RATAE MADAME,

THE PARSEE GIRL OF THE PERIOD ;

Also in her great impersonation of

JUDY O'TROTT,

And in the Ethiopian Character of

GINGER BLUE,

Introducing her

WONDERFUL BREAKDOWN JIG.

MISS MINNIE WILLIAMS

Has again gracefully consented to appear, and will sing the celebrated Scotch Song,

CALLER HERRIN',

LIKEWISE, WITH MR. GEORGE NORVILLE, THE DUET,

WHEN A LITTLE FARM WE KEEP.

THE STAR MEMBERS OF

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB

Have kindly offered their valuable services, and will appear in an Original Production, entitled

THE FANCY BALL ;

OR,

THE EMPRESS'S BIRTHDAY.

GENERAL (FAVORITE) DAVE CARSON

Will for the last time introduce his

FAMOUS VOLUNTEER WARRIORS,

Who still persist in coming to the Front.

Messrs. NORVILLE FERRELL, NORMAN, STEWART, and ARNOLD,

IN NEW SONGS, DUETS, CHORUSES, GLEES, &c., &c.

The Full Programme will be published in to-morrow's issue.

THERE WILL BE

NO PERFORMANCE

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13TH.

Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

LONDON, BOMBAY, and MEDITERRANEAN BANK, LIMITED.—IN LIQUIDATION.—The Offices of the above named Bank have been REMOVED to No. 10, Hornby Row, Fort.

HENRY STEAD,

Agent to the Official Liquidator.

FOR SALE, by AUCTION, at Messrs. BENNETT & Co.'s Mart, on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 o'clock, a nearly new Miniature BROUGHAM by Kesterton, suitable for one horse or a pair, with pair of fa hguing Fat Arab HORSES and English Harness, late the property of A. J. Macdonald, Esq.

THE Undersigned have just landed, Ex. S.S. PEKIN, a small supply of GUINNESS'S OWN STOUT in pints, bottled by Messrs. REID BROS., BULL DOG Trade Mark. Price per Cask of 6 doz. pints, Rs. 3-12 per doz. Cash, and Rs. 4 per doz. Credit.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CLOSING OF THIS COMPANY'S SIDINGS AT COLABA, AND DISCONTINUANCE OF TRAFFIC BETWEEN THIS RAILWAY, AND THE SIDINGS AT COLABA, OF THE SASSOON DOCK COMPANY, AND OF THE NEW COLABA COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that, after FRIDAY, the Twenty-second of June instant, until further notice, COTTON and other Traffic will not be conveyed between this Railway, and the Sidings at Colaba, of this Company, of the Sassoon Dock Company, and of the New Colaba Company.

Cotton, and other Traffic, will also be received at up-country Stations for conveyance to Colaba after TUESDAY the nineteenth instant.

Due notice will be given of the re-opening of the Sidings at Colaba for Traffic, to and from the respective Sidings after the close of the Monsoon.

HENRY CONDER,

Bombay, 12th June 1877. General Traffic Manager.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of COTTON WASTE in three qualities required by the Company for twelve months, commencing 1st of August next, to be delivered from time to time in such quantities as may be ordered. The annual consumption averaging 40 Tons No. 1, 70 Tons No 2, and 80 Tons, No. 3. Samples may be seen at the Storekeeper's Office Byculla.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Cotton Waste," which must specify the rate per cwt., delivered at the Stores Depôt, Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to Noon on WEDNESDAY, the 27th June instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash, or Government paper, as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

Persons whose Tenders shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same, to find Security equal to 10 per cent. upon the estimated aggregate amount of such contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 12th June 1877.

NOTICE.

THE "ITALIA" (IN GENOA) MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—Frs. 8,000,000.

THE "HELVETIA" IN ST. GALL (SWITZERLAND) MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.

CAPITAL—Frs. 10,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agent of the Italia Marine Insurance Company, Limited, begs to inform the European and Native Merchants and the Public of Bombay in general, that commencing from the 1st of June, instant, the BOMBAY AGENCY of this Company has been AMALGAMATED with THE HELVETIA IN ST. GALL (SWITZERLAND) MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, and that Risks are now accepted in joint account of, and Policies issued in the joint name of the above Companies. For rates and other particulars apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent,

The "Italia" (in Genoa) Marine Insurance Company, Ld.

The "Helvetia" in St. Gall (Switzerland) Marine Insurance Company, Ld.

No. 2, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, a furnished BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, on the western side, for three or four months. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,

4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW in the Marine Lines, recently in the occupation of G. Sico, Esq. Rent Rs. 175. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,

4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, BARRISTERS' CHAMBERS near the High Court. For rent and other particulars, apply to

E. W. FLOWER,

4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the Residence of the late H. Gamble, Esq., in Rampart Row. Rent Rs. 160. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,

4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a very large upper-storied House, with an extensive compound, on the Breach Candy side of Cumballa Hill, fully exposed to the sea breeze and one of the finest sites in Bombay. The House is without exception the most commodious on the Hill, and is capable of being used either as an Hotel or Club, or could be divided into two excellent family residences, and is approached by two private roads. For further particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,

4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 2 HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the New General Post Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, by a young Lady, APARTMENTS in the Fort with partial Board. Apply, with terms, to "A. B. C.," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, an European or Portuguese LADY to teach English to children at home. Locality, Parell. Apply by letter stating terms, &c., to J., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

AN EVANGELISTIC SERVICE will be held in the Baptist Chapel, Bellasis Road, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, by Mr. O. A. KRAMER, from Madras.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR LARGE STOCK OF ELECTRO-PLATED

DOUBLE WALLED ICE JUGS.

These Jugs being formed of 2 vessels (one inside the other) preserve Iced Drinks, Champagne, Claret Cup, &c., at a low temperature for hours, the chamber between the two vessels acting as a non conductor of heat.

The designs are elegant, and the Electro-plating of good quality. Prices from Rs. 28 to Rs. 56.

ICE PAILS,

ALL ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 30 to Rs. 40.

ICE PAILS,

GLASS-MOUNTED WITH ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 12 to Rs. 20.

OAK ICE PAILS,

MOUNTED IN ELECTRO-PLATE, From Rs. 18 to Rs. 35.

ICE CLAWS AND TONGS,

From Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 10 8.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES FREE BY POST ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND Co., BOMBAY.

J. & P. COATS'

Received THE ONLY AWARD AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, 1876.

SEWING COTTON

EXTRA GLACE COTTON.

CROCHET OR TATTING COTTON, In SKEINS or on REELS.

BEST SOFT 6-CORD SEWING COTTON. IN BLACK AND WHITE AN ALL COLOUR SUITABLE FOR ANY SEWING MACHINE.

For superior strength and excellent quality. Unsurpassed in Quality.

To be had of all wholesale and Retail Drapers and Merchants throughout the World.

In consequence of spurious imitations of

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,

LEA & PERRINS.

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester ; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. ; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

PIANOFORTE HIRE & PIANOFORTE TUNING.

REPAIRS OF PIANOS AND OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

S. ROSE & Co. are the Sole Appointed Agents for—

The Noted Grand Square "Sympathetic" Piano.

Which they are prepared to LET OUT on Hire on SPECIAL TERMS, inclusive of Tuning,

Tunings by a Professed English Tuner.

PIANOFORTES are kept in tune at the lowest contract rates by the half-year or year.

A large Selection of Pianofortes for Hire at POONA and in the Bombay Presidency at moderate rates.

REPAIRS OF PIANOS AND OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT,

S. ROSE AND CO.,

9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CHOLERA REMEDIES.

THE following REMEDIES for CHOLERA and DIARRHŒA are all of tried efficacy :—

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s CHOLERA TINCTURE, thoroughly trustworthy, and of small compass. Extensively used by Native Governments and Municipalities. Per phial, Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s CHOLERA MIXTURE. Also very trustworthy and extensively used. Per phial, Re. 1.

RUBINI'S ESSENCE OF CAMPHOR. Per phial, Re. 1.

Dr. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURE, WITH OPIUM.
Pints, Re. 1 4. Quarts, Rs. 2-4.

Dr. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURE, WITHOUT OPIUM.
Pints, Re. 1. Quarts, Re. 1-8.

CHOLERA PILLS, as supplied to Troops by Government. Per phial, Re. 1.

Dr. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. Per phial, 12 annas, Re. 1-8, and Rs. 3.

All the above are supplied per dozen at wholesale rates.

DISINFECTANTS.

MACDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC POWDER AND LIQUID.

CONDY'S DISINFECTING FLUID.

SIR W. BURNETT'S DISINFECTING FLUID.

PERMANGANATE OF POTASH FOR DISINFECTING DRINKING WATER.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SHIRTS ! SHIRTS ! SHIRTS !

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

SPECIAL attention is given to this Department. We beg to draw attention to the Large Variety of Materials, the Superior Fit and Finish.

Patterns with Instructions for Self-measurement, FREE on Application.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Badham's Oxford Cloth, all new Patterns, with Collars attached, cool and absorbing, highly recommended for Mofussil wear ..... each	6 8	Badham's English printed Cambric, with Collars attached, the latest Designs ..... each	4 0	Badham's Grosvenor, stand up p. doz.	6 8
Badham's Z-phyr Cloth, neat Patterns, with Collars attached, equal to Spun Silk ..... each	6 8	Badham's Superfine Longcloth, best Linen Fronts and Cuffs, new Military Fronts ..... each	5 0	Military stand up, same height all round for Mess wear ..... per doz.	6 8
Badham's best French Cambric, with Collars attached, all the latest Patterns, Warranted fast colour ..... each	5 8	The above with Extra Super Long Cloth ..... each	6 8	Badham's Shakespear, with moderate deep turn down ..... per doz.	6 8
		Long Cloth, made as above, Cambric Front and Cuffs ..... each	3 12	Badham's London Society, deep turn corner ..... per doz.	6 8
				Badham's Shakespear, with moderate cuffs all round ..... per doz.	6 8
				Badham's First Lord medium turn corner only ..... per doz.	6 8
				Badham's Oxford, small turn down all round ..... per doz.	6 8
				Badham's Clerical ..... per doz.	8 8

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Badh m's Dress Shirts, Superfine Longcloth, Hem-Stitched and embroidered ..... each	7 8 to 9 8	Striped Cambrics, a Large Choice, Light or Dark Colours ....Suit	7 8	Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, 11-in or striped Patterns...Suit	18 0
Badham's Silk and Wool Shirts, thoroughly shrunk, in plain colours of Fancy Stripes...each	9 0	Oxford Cloth, all shades of Colour, the material strongly recommended for wear ....Suit	11 0	Spun Silk in Plain Silk White or neat Fancy Stripes, these are delightfully cool ....Suit	26 0
Wove, or Printed Flannels plain Colours and Neat Fancy Stripes, very soft, thoroughly Shrunk ..... each	8 8	Best French Cambric, in a Variety of Patterns ..... Suit	8 8		
Spun Silk, a Delightful Material, Neat Stripes ..... each	11 8	Zephyr Cloth, Neat Patterns, equal to Spun Silk ..... Suit	11 0		
		Badham's Best Silk and Wool, Plain or Fancy Colours ....Suit	1 90		

Sleeping Suits.

Collars made expressly for Indian Washing.

Cambric Handkerchiefs Hemmed and Washed.

	Rs.		Rs.
Fine Scotch Lawn	5 0	Fine Irish Cambric with Fancy Coloured Borders	16 8
Plain or Fancy Coloured Borders	12 0	French Cambric, 1 Inch Hem-Stitched Borders	12 8
Fine Irish Cambric	16 0	Do. do.	14 8
Plain Tape or Fancy Cord Borders	18 8	Superfine French Cambric, Printed Borders	18 0
Do. do.	20 8	Do. do.	24 8
Do. do.	23 8	Ladies' French Cambric, Hem-Stitched, ½ inch and 1 inch Border	8 12

per dozen.

LESS TEN PER CENT. FOR PROMPT CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

For Sale, at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 23th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4 ; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8 ; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4 ; and for single Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

For sale at this Office.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

Now Ready.

THE SECOND EDITION OF

THE POLITICAL ECONOMY

OF

INDIAN FAMINES.

By ALFRED H. BROWNE.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

TUBORGS FABRIKKER

DANISH BEER IN BOTTLE,

A very superior Article.

Light and suitable for the Climate.

A special favorite in the China Markets.

FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

CLARETS.

From H. and C. Balaresque, Bordeaux—

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14	per doz. Qts.
Les Canons	,, 18	,,
Chateau Looville	,, 24	,,
Chateau Lafitte	,, 28	,,

HOCKS.

From G. M. Pabstmann Son, Mayence, Purveyor to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16	per doz. Qts.
Deidesheimer	,, 17	,,
Liebfraumilch	,, 22	,,
Steinwein (in glass jugs)	,, 22	,,
Hochheimer	,, 24	,,
Ruedesheimer	,, 26	,,
Marcobrunner	,, 30	,,
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 36	,,

CHAMPAGNE.

Theoph. Roderer & Co.'s celebrated Carte Blanche	Rs. 44	per doz. Qts.
Real Eugene Cliequot	,, 40	,,
do.	,, 22-8	,, Pts.

BEER.

Ind Coope and Co.'s Pale Ale	Rs. 3-4	per doz. Pts.
FLOWER & SON'S India Ale	,, 5	,, Qts.
Do. do.	,, 3	,, Pts.
INDIA PALE ST. PAULI BREWERY, Bremen	,, 5-8	,, Qts.
Do. do.	,, 3-8	,, Pts.

BRANDY.

FROME and ROGEE'S 3 Stars Cognac, excellent quality	Rs. 30	per doz. Qts.

Out-station Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

KIRBY'S UNOXIDISED PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

THE BEST TONIC FOR CONVALESCENTS, AND FOR ALL NERVOUS DISORDERS.

*Kirby's

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 12TH JUNE 1877.

THE commercial advices from Home of yesterday's date all point to a much more confident feeling respecting the political situation in Europe. French Rentes remain at 104½, but Consols have advanced from 94⅛ to 94⅜, and Wheat is 6d. to 1s. per quarter easier, to arrive, while Cotton is strong and advancing. Money, too, in London, shows an easier tendency, the rate of discount on 6 months' sight Bank Bills being quoted at 2½ against 2⅝ per cent on Thursday last. Taken together, these movements evince great and general confidence in the future, and the prospect of England being involved in the war is evidently regarded now as very remote.

Yesterday's Liverpool Cotton Market report shows a marked increase in strength, the day's sales being estimated at 20,000 bales—of which 2,000 were Surats—and spot prices as quoted by Reuter mark an advance of 1-16d. per lb. all round in Surats and ½d. per lb. in Mid. Orleans.

PIECE GOODS in Manchester are firm and generally the position is improving day by day, as diminished shipments from this side and an active consumption at Home will soon begin to tell materially on the visible supply. As we have already had occasion to point out, however, the American crop reports may, at no distant date, begin to exercise a material influence. A larger acreage than last year has undoubtedly been planted, and a continuance of fine weather would probably bring out "bears" of futures, especially if prices advanced to any great extent.

Yesterday's telegrams from New York quote Mid. Uplands on the spot unchanged at 11 5/8 cents. and September shipment is given at the same price, a decline of 1-16 cent. per lb. The Receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Two days' Receipts.....	2,000	2,400	3,400
Three days' do.	3,000	3,700	4,700
Total since 1st Sept.	3,597,000	4,034,800	3,414,400

In the London General Produce markets there was no alteration of any kind yesterday, Coffee, Cocoanut Oil and Seeds being all quoted the same as on Saturday; the latter, however, in private telegrams are reported flat.

Bar Silver in London remains at 53¾d. per oz., equivalent to about Rs. 88d. per rupee.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been extremely quiet, with very little doing and an easier tone has again been observable for Private Bills, the Banks showing much more willingness to buy. No great change may take place, perhaps, until the result of to-morrow's biddings for Council drafts becomes known, but should a reduction be made in the Bank of Bombay's rates of discount to-morrow and Councils be allotted at anything under last week's figures—both of which seem very probable at the moment—we may look for a further decline before the mail closes. We now quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	Rs. 88¾.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight...	Is. 9⅛.	"
Credits, 3 "	Is. 8 15/16d.	"
Documents, 3 "	Is. 9	"

On Calcutta there is no change to notice, demand Bank drafts being still at ½ to 3-16 premium ; 60 days' sight 1 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet but firm and nlues are unchanged, say :—Fours, Rs. 97⅞ to ⅞ ; Fours-and-half Rs. 97½ ; Fives-and-half, Rs. 102.

THE SHARE MARKET to-day has been quiet with less business doing. Bank of Bombays are unaltered at 41½ per cent. premium, Nationals are Rs. 3 per share higher. Land Companies are unchanged, and the only movement, in Press shares is an advance of Rs. 5 in Mofussils. Spinning and Weaving shares are not so active as they were, and in some cases business has been done at lower rates. Bombay United, Manockji Petit, Oriental and Jewraz Balloo have advanced Rs. 5 and Prince of Wales Rs. 20 per share, but there is a decline of Rs. 5 in Fleming and Rs. 10 in Hindustan and Nursey.

COTTON, under the influence of Home advices, continues very strong, and as the rains still hold off, exporters continue to buy to some slight extent. Virtually, however, the season is over and the bulk of the business for the next four months will be for local consumption. Some half-pressed Bhownugger has to-day been bought by a mill at Rs. 191 and Compta—which is remarkably scarce—at Rs. 192½ per candy. The Receipts yesterday were 3,780 bales, making a total of 14,210 bales for the four days. The following are closing quotations which show an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy :—

Good Dholleras	Ready	Rs. 195	per candy F. P
F. G. F. do.	"	183	do. "
G. F. do.	"	186	do. "
Good Oomras	"	190	" "
F. G. F. do.	"	187	do. "
G.F. do.	"	184	do. "

FREIGHTS are very quiet, but the speculators having most of the Liverpool tonnage now in their own hands are asking higher rates. We quote nominally by steamer for Liverpool £1-17 6 to £2, by iron sailing ships £1 17-6 to £1 18 9 per ton.

PIECE GOODS have, if anything, been a shade more sensitive, up-country buyers having shown a disposition to operate more freely. Prices, however, although firmer, are not quotably higher and the season will be at an end in the course of the next day or two.

COALS continue depressed, and there are no buyers to arrive unless at a reduction of as. 8 per ton on our yesterday's quotations.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs. p. a.		
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	110
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	40 do.	650
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	705
ational Bank of India.	10,000	500	all	3 do.	108
Bank of Madras.....	60,000	250	all	10 do.	670

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	3,948	2,000	all	25	945
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	..	160
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	595
Port Canning Land Company, Limited.....	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	230

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,(0)
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,10	180 do	535
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	410
Bellary	178	1,000	all	60 do.	720
Benar Company (New).	1,000	350	all	40 p.s.	450
Indian Press Co.....	..	250	all	10 do	80
ia cotch Cotton Co.....	1,500	1,500	all	75 do	675
Carwar Co.....	500	1,850	all	170 do	5200
Colaba Press Co.....	600	300	all	15 do	225
Dholleras P. and G. Co.	352	1,000	all	100 do	870
East India Press Co....	50	8,500	8,250	50 do	1,200 xd.
Fort Press Co.....	200	all	135 do	310	
French Press Co.....	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	300
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	3,125	400	350	25 do	350
Prince of W. Presses..	120	..	1,500	250 do	450
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	50 do	590
Scinde Press Co.....	400	350	750	87½ do	460
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000	925	165 do	1,100
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.....	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	650

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,175
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	80 p.s.	1,100
Alliance-Spinning....	500	2,500	all	125 p.s.	2,400
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	90	..	80
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000	..	40 p.s.	1,575
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,150
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	300	all	..	270
Brosch Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	135
Colaba S. and W. Co....	900	1,000	all	40 p.s	950
Coptis S. and W. Co....	1,000	1,000	all	..	1000
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	680
Dhunrusey Spinning....	2,000	2,000	all	50 p.s*	1,175
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,245
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,205
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	870	1,000	all	40 p.s*	1,105
Hydraad S. and W. Co.	750	1,000	1,000	..	930*
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	55 p.s*	1,080
Khandesh spinning....	750	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,220
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s*	96 xd.
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	1015
Madras U. Spinning....	425	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,320
Manchester & Bombay. S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	47½
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	400	all	..	421
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	100p.s*	1,355
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,360
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	9,000	..	..	240
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	..	950
Nerial S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	950
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	..	950
Nurrey S. and W. Co....	1,500	400	all	..	805
Oriental	1,000	625	all	50 p.s*	805
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,275
Ramoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	all	..	995
Sonderdas Spinning	650	1,000	all	50 p.s.	9.0
Do do. 4 Share..	500	1,000	250	125 p.s.	200
Solapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	1005
tokats Mills	550	1,000	all	..	725

*Per Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20 218	3 0 5 p. c.	372
Do. New £20 Shares....	..	£20 13	0 14 6 do.	26
Ditto	..	£20 6	5 7 3 do.	72
Ditto	..	£20 2	11 13 11 do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000 do.	1,100
Do. New Shares.	..	£12 19	5 12 5 do.	240

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	202½ p.s.	1,930
Bombay Gas Company..	15,000	50	all	7½ p. ct.	85
Bombay Saw Mills Co...	600	1,000	all	80 p.s.	630
Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	5.0	500	3.0	36 p. s.	275
Mahatar Company, Ld	1,150	200	1.0	7½ p. c	7½
Mechanics' Inauguration Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	20
Thacker and Co.	1,000	500	all	11 p. ct.	422½xd.
Victoria Patent Slip Co..	3,00	250	all	6 p.	33

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE SHIP COUNTRY OF INVERNESS, 1,686 tons, Captain R McKenzie, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE BARQUE CYRENE, 592 tons, Captain R. Turnbull, will sail today for Amsterdam, with a general cargo.

THE BARQUE M. A. EVANS, 328 tons, Captain E. Phillips, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE BRIG KHERATA ROODRIN, 155 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cochin (May 28th), with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. RAJPOOTANA, 1312 tons, Captain J. L. Lewis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and one seaman as deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
12	Rajpootana(s)	Lewis	Calcutta, May 18.
	Kherata Roodrin ...	Nacoda	Cochin, May 28.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—Ship County of Inverness, McKenzie, to Calcutta.
Barque M A Evans Phillipe, to Calcutta.
Barque Cyrene, Turnbull, to Amsterdam.

The Steamer Rajpootana, to Coast and Calcut'a, was entered out for loading yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

June.
9 Reigate ..... London.

DEPARTURES.

June.
9 Emerald ..... Coconada.
Navarino (s) ..... Calcutta.
Timash(s)..... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 12.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Craigforth s—572 slabs hard shelter, E R Mody.
India s—15 drums turpentine, Moordally Goolamally.
King Richard s—40 bundles hoop iron, Arat Kvarsal.
Brankscme Hall s—4 crates ear henware, Walch, Lovett and Co.
Guy Mannering s—20 cases porter, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM LONDON.

Dumbuie Castle—100 cases claret and 200 cases brandy, Wheatley, Madden and Co.
Pekin s—52 cases old tom, Sora'jee and Edulje; 25 cases brass sheets, Tychally Abdoolally; 100 cases empty bottles and 1 bale corks, Mavorjee Pomjajee and Sons.
Craigforth s—2 packages hardware, Keshubhoy Shaikally; 7 cases empty phials, Tychally Sumsoodin; 2 cases hardware, Abdoolally Dewoodkhan.
King Richard s—42 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Macedonia s—43 cases sulphuric acid, Finlay, Muir and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Holen Scott—199 cwts coir yarn, Tricomdass Lowjee, 70 bales cotton, Ramkurn Ramputrap; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 15 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Heerjee.
Keldeh C marchen—540 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
T Macclellan—50 bales wool, Peel Cassels and Co.
Guy Mannering s—640½ cwts linseed Killick, Nixon and Co; 400 cwts wild turmeric, Fockermomed Munjee; 108 bales cotton, Dossa Lalljee; 1 bale wool, Vulubdass Nurses; 23 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow 34 bales wool, Tricomjee Jewradass; 20 bales wool, Nawildass Thackerdass; 120 bales wool, Hurjeewan Vu sonjee and Vussoojee Dew lund; 90 bales wool and 14 bales cotton, Dewjee Govindjee; 39 bales cotton, Narunjee Bhimjee; 57 bales cotton, Ramcrushna Ramputrap; 5 6 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 25 bales cotton and 4 bags wheat, Ewart, Latham and Co; 9 bales hides, Abramovitz and Co; 131 cwts coir yarn, Rowjee; 240 cwts myrabollams, Remington and Co; 78 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhurda and Co; 90 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedas; 60 bales wool, Banichund Fuckeerchund.
Macedonia s—800 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co; 25 bales wool, Nagurmull Surdumull; 100 bales cotton, Lucknedass Khimjee; 175 cwts yarn, Mooljee Hurridass.

FOR LONDON.

Carnegie—6 bales hides, P erthoy Damjee; 18 bales hides, Furrunjee Hussonbhoy; 25 bales hides, Hussuin Noor Mamet; 27 bales hides, Hajee Essa; 12 bales hides, and 60 cwts D horns, Fockermahamed Munjee; 32 cwts D horns, Peerbhoy Damjee; 150 cwts cowries, Heerjeebhoy Junsli; 5 bales hides, Ruzubally Alliruza.
Zambesi s—10 bales hid s, Ebram Hajee Haroon; 10 bales hides, Dawood Hajee Sulleman; 3 bales hides, Allankhabhoy Sozni; 23 bales hides, P Eduljee; 14 bales hides, A R Mamed; 8 bales hides, A R Ahmed; 16 bales hides, R G Mahamed; 10 bales hides, D Mahamedally and Co; 15 bales hides, A Esmail; 10 bales hides, E Goolmahamed; 6 bales hides and 6 bales skins, C Mahamedally and Co; 10 bales skins and 3 bales hides, Cassum Esmail and Co; 173 packages and 18 bales hides, Nanjeebhoy Gangjee; 43 bales hides and 2 bales skins, A Sozni; 36 bales skins, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 750 cwts hides and 750 cwts rapeseed, Geo Lockhart and Co; 2172 cwts coffee, Dayal Harsee; 472 cwts ginger, Toolseedas Cursondass; 32 cwts sulphish, E Mersbs; 8 cases fishmaw, A Batoi; 48 trees E bony, Thomas Topen; 99 bales hides, 10 bales wool, 57 cases rhubarb, 1 bag sago, 65 cases tea, 11 cases cigars, 68 packages drv ginger, 731 packages coffee, 11 packages sundries, 173 packages cenna and 49 packages skins, P and O S N Co; 7 pieces E teeth, Canjee 1 warandass; 192 cwts E teeth, Currimbhoy Alloobhoy; 44 cwts E teeth, M ohmund Jawraj; 84 cwts E teeth, Mamedjee Hajee Adom; 11 bundles E teeth, Mooljeebhoy Gangjee; 24 bundles E teeth, Abdoolreman Ahmed.

FOR HAVRE.

Lalla—446 cwts rapeseed, Ge. Lockhart and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Macedo ia s—100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co,

FOR GENOA.

Macedonia s—22 bales cotton, A Blaccheck and Co.

FOR MADRAS.

Punjab s—293 bales cotton, Dinshaw Sorabjee and Co.

LINE REPORTS.—JUNE 12.

Cable right to Far. Turkish line right to Pera.
Persian line interrupted beyond Tiflis.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 10.

Constant, Surgn, Bombay M D, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

JUNE 11.

Drummond, Major, Bombay 1st G N Infantry, on leave from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 11.

Boustead, Surgn Maj r, Bombay M D, on Medl Cert, to England.
Drummond, Major, Bombay 1st G N Infantry, on leave, to Matheran.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 9.)

MR A E Reade, an Asst Supt of the 1st grade, Tel Dept, is allowed furlough for six months.

Lieut H E Ravenshaw, 1st Regt, Central I H, is granted sixty days' privilege leave.

Mr W B Jones, C S, Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned District, having proceeded to camp on duty by order of the Government of India, Major J G Bell, Judicial Commissioner, will officiate as Commissioner, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr Jones, or until further orders.

Mr G F Prevost, Asst Conservator of forests, Berar, has been granted privil ge leave for three months.

Mr W Bell, Accountant, is transferred from the Office of Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, to that of the Ex Engr, Peshawur Water Works Division, Military Works.

Lieut J T N Spratt, R E, Asst Engr, transfer ed to this Division of Superintende ce, is post d to the Lahore Executive Division of Military Works.

Lieut Campbell, R E, Asst Engr, is transfe red from the Peshawur to the Rawal Pindi Division, Military Works.

Mr R E Wright, Ex Engr, is posted to the Indus Valley Railway.

Mr T S Brown, Asst Engr, is transferred from the Western Rajpu ana to the Rajputana Railway.

Mr J C Porter, Sub-Engr, re orted his arrival at Moultan on the forenoon of this date, and is posted to the Upper Scinde Di trict.

Mr J C Davidson, Sub-Engr, is granted three months' privilege leave from 15th June.

Mr W Wiseman, Asst Engr, 1st g ade, is transferred from the Lower Scinde to the Mo Ran District.

Mr J R Scott, Asst Engr, is transferred from the Moultan to the Upper Scinde District.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, June 11th 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·694
Temperature of the Air.....	88·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	80·3
Dew Point	77·8
Relative humidity of Air	721
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	3 8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	91·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)..	12·8
General Direction of wind	W, WNW W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	242
Fall of Rain	0·0
Total fall during month	0·33
" " " year	1·09

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[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MACGREGOR—June 12th, at Middle Colaba, the wife of D. MacGregor, Esq., M. D., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCES.

BIRTHS.

HOWATSON—May 28th, at Allahabad, the wife of Edmond L. Howatson, of the Board of Revenue, N. W. P., of a son.
MARSDEN—June 5th, at Naini Tal, the wife of A. E. Marsden, of a son.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1877.

THE Turkish despatch announcing the retreat of the Russians towards Kars must be received with caution. Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha, who commands the Turkish forces in Armenia, is the same general who became notorious last year in the campaign against Montenegro for his imaginary victories and amazing incompetence. It is doubtful if he even speaks the truth in saying his head-quarters have been moved forward again to Zevin ; but, giving him credit for accuracy on this point, we may rest assured that the Russians are simply drawing him into a trap by a feigned retreat, and that their object is to bring to an engagement an army that hitherto has steadily kept itself out of danger.

THE people of England have been frequently credited with an incapability of sympathising with many of the feelings of Anglo-Indians. When they hear of Anglo-Indians doing certain things they stare with surprise, and conclude that the Anglo-Indian is a very peculiar animal, more or less affected by the sun. They cannot, for instance, imagine why the people of this Presidency should be so anxious for the monsoon to break. They know, in a general way, that the monsoon means deluges of rain for several months, accompanied by violent storms of thunder and lightning ; and when they recall to mind the disagreeable effects of heavy rain in England, it is beyond them to understand how a large body of sane people in India can go on wishing that the heavens should open their floodgates and half drown everything beneath. In the old country, heavy rain lays corn-fields, makes rivers pass their boundaries, and sometimes compels people to wade ankle-deep in their own houses, spoils picnics, and causes shivering fits, rheumatism, neuralgias, and what not to a number of people who have been unfortunate enough to be caught unprotected in the open. If it were announced that in England a monsoon might be expected on such and such a date, the newspapers would be filled with alarming leaders, consternation would spread throughout the land, and public prayers would be offered up in the churches that the catastrophe might be averted. It is no wonder, then, that our countrymen at home should fail to sympathise with the Anglo-Indian in his longing for a monsoon. In their minds, it would be quite as reasonable for the inhabitants of the ancient world, if they could be brought to life again, to clamour for another Deluge before they had a sufficient number of arks prepared to meet the emergency. They know nothing—and it is well for them that they do not—of the suffocating heat which characterises India, especially on the west coast, during May and the beginning of June ; of the exasperating irritativeness of prickly heat, which compels a man against his will to excoriate himself ; of the weary lassitude which takes possession of our spirits, and makes us more eligible for life in the drowsy island of the Lotus Eaters, where the dwellers

"Lend their minds and spirits wholly
To the influence of mild-minded melancholy,"

than for playing a part in a hard-working community ; of the intense desire which possesses desperate men to follow Sydney Smith's advice and take off their flesh and sit in their bones. If they knew some of these things, they would understand why it is that Anglo-Indians cry out for the monsoon ; they might actually comprehend the mystery that even the natives, whose natural atmosphere is heat, occasionally assemble in their temples, while their priests perform the *havan* ceremony, which is nothing more nor less than a supplication to the gods, accompanied by much bell-ringing and tom-toming, to send down immediate rain.

We do not think we ever remember a year in which the monsoon has been more earnestly desired than this. The heat during the last three weeks has been something extraordinary. We have been like Bismarck's Parisians, stewing in our own juice. As the dove could find no dry place for the sole of its foot when it quitted the ark, so have we sought in vain for a cool place in Bombay. Heat has been everywhere. At times a breeze from the sea may have attempted to hide the heat, but this was only a delusion and a snare, for when the breeze had skimmed away the heat was left beneath as fierce as ever ; or when you left the breeze a moment, the all-pervading heat wrapt you instantaneously in a veil of perspiration. Blessed were they who were able to fly to Matheran, to Khandalla, or to Mahableshwur ; thrice blessed were they who could afford the time and money to carry them to Simla, within sight of the eternal snows of the Himalayas. We have looked out anxiously for every rumour of the monsoon. When it was announced as having come out of its mysterious home somewhere in the Southern Indian Ocean, and burst upon Galle, we were thankful ; it was with pain we noticed it appeared to lag in its northward journey ; but when at last, after disquieting rumours had done their work, its appearance was announced at Cochin, then at Calicut, then at Carwar, our hearts were filled with a profound feeling of satisfaction. We felt that our intolerable perspiration was about to be relieved by the advancing forces of the annual rains ; that our state of thaw and dissolution was about to be peremptorily stopped by a beneficent genius. To-day or to-morrow we shall have the grand burst, and then—three months of pleasant weather on the whole—pleasanter, at all events, than what we are now enduring ! Even though telegrams had not told of the stately march up the coast of the monsoon, to the grand music of thunderings and torrent-swishes, the troubled state of the skies in our immediate vicinity would have told the tale. On an ordinary evening unaffected by the monsoon, the sky—morning, noon, and evening—is unchanged. The great sun rises on the outskirts of a field of blue, runs his diurnal course with fierceness through the same, and when evening comes we find him disappearing into the sea out of the same monotonous sky. There is little change in his azure pathway, and the Anglo-Indian looks upon the monotonous heavens with indifference. He expects neither glorious sunsets nor glorious sunrises. He looks simply for a great space tinted like the deep sea, and a sphere of relentless white heat moving slowly through it. But, when the monsoon is approaching, the scene is changed. The sun still gives out his intolerable heat, perhaps with intenser zeal than ever, but now he has to rise and take his daily journey, not through a weary arc of blue, but over an aerial country adorned with clouds of beauty—some as milk-white as the fleece of the poet's lamb, some glowing with a thousand tints of light and fire like opal, some dull and heavy like a pall. And when his journey is run, he is followed to the edge of the horizon by crimson escorts which watch him till he disappears, and then, as if in joy, spread outwards and upwards, assuming a deeper and a deeper glow until one side of the heavens is embroidered with fantastic shapes of burnished gold and blood-red light. These appear the spirits of good ; opposite are those of evil. There, on the eastern and southern horizon, the clouds are hustled up together in dull grey masses, borrowing here and there a glow from the glory of the West. They move as stately onwards as a ship crowded with bellying sails. Hither and thither lightning darts among them, showing itself for an instant as a dazzling quick-moving angular streak, and then spreading a soft white glow around the place into which it has darted. The clouds might be conspirators ; the streaks of lightning, sprites flying to their counsels with confidential news about the progress of the scene gains an enhanced effect from the growlings of distant thunder. When night comes on, and the radiant clouds of the West have disappeared, the conspirators have the arena to themselves ; they may perchance resolve that on the next succeeding evening the sun shall set with much less grandeur, for they shall fasten over his face a veil of cloud through which he shall look more like a bride in tears than a king retiring with celestial accompaniments of majesty, or they may decide that the inhabitants of this city shall be alarmed by showers of rain, flashes of lightning, and distant thunder, at midnight, into believing that the "burra bursat" has burst at last ; but whatever they decide in their ghost-like consultations, to mortals it is plain that the nightly commotion in their camp betokens the nearer and nearer approach of the monsoon, that much-longed for friend of the Anglo-Indian in the sweltering months of May and June. We are now rejoicing that it is a mere question of hours, perhaps of minutes, when the great annual rains shall descend, when the earth shall breathe forth fragrance and become green as if by the touch of an enchanter's wand, and when long-suffering thermometers shall at last be allowed to drop the mercury in their bulbs a reasonable quantity of hot degrees. Though the monsoon were to come heralded by its most dread thunderings, we should hold out to it a hand of hearty welcome.

THE subject of Brahmin rule in this country is one upon which we have more than once descanted. The suggestion that the Brahmin is not the most brave, the most upright, the most disinterested of human beings, is the signal for a general outburst of the Native Press, and shows pretty conclusively by what class that press is directed. To find fault with the conduct of our Brahminical governors, to say that there actually have been cases in which one of that recklessly virtuous class has strayed from the paths of integrity, is to bring down on one's head a storm of bad English and scurrilous vernacular Because we see but little good in the average Brahmin, because we have done our best to awaken the class to some unaccustomed sense of shame at its almost universal dishonesty, we are told that we assert the impossibility of a Brahmin doing what is right. It is because we have examples to show us what good an honest and disinterested Brahmin can do, and can be, that we fight so strenuously against the class as it is. Were there not some few among them who take an independent course, who have made a name for themselves by the use of their own intellect and their own energies, and who show what the men can become, we should despair of them altogether. The average Brahmin is educated at a Goverment school ; he is given a similar education, at a much cheaper rate, to that which English and Scotch boys receive. It would be naturally supposed that he would make a similar use of this education. The English lad looks forward to a life of hard work, and hopes by dint of exertion, and a right use of his educational advantages, to push his way in the world. He measures himself with his neighbours both at school while he is there and in the world when his education is completed. He is aware that the prizes fall to the lot of the best man, and he does his best to get the foremost place. The idea that anybody will do anything for him, will get him some appointment, seldom has a place in his thoughts except as a useful auxiliary.

Now, what does the Brahmin do in a similar position ? He goes to some friend or relation in the service of Government and gets a place in some office, where he will have just as little to do as he can possibly manage. His one great object in life is to get a *bait-te-jaga*, a situation where he can *sit*. He will pass his time for years in an office chewing betelnut, scratching his head, for which there is generally sufficient cause, and sleeping. It takes three *Brahmins* in Government service to do the work of one *man*. He cannot help, of course, being physically feminine; that fault will not be cured till a generation or two of more energetic parents supervenes. He can help, however, that utter feebleness of mind and will, as opposed to mere intellect, that vile self-indulgence, which is the distinguishing opprobrium of the race. We may safely assert that no European ever meets one of the common run of Brahmins that he does not ask for either a place, or promotion. The Brahmin's modesty is the "unknown quantity" of Algebraists. He will, as Sidney Smith said of Lord John Russell, " perform the "operation for the stone,—build St. Peter's—or "assume" (with or without ten minutes' notice) "the command of the Channel fleet;" only, however, if he be allowed to do the work sitting. This knowledge, that a demand for some favour or for the promise of some day or other saying something to somebody about the supplicant, or one of his inexhaustible hangers-on, is the chief bar to any friendly intercourse between Europeans and Brahmins. The appearance of a Brahmin at an Englishman's house or tent, especially if the Englishman be an official, immediately sets him wondering what appointment he wants, or which of his helpless relations is in need of nothing to do at a high salary.

The creature has no notion of studying for any pursuit. Agriculture is in need of scientific students ; chemistry, metallurgy, mechanical engineering, are not even touched by the only class with a certain intellect. The Brahmin dwells in the midst of people whose lives are necessarily given to manual labour. Does he ever suggest to them that an occasional cleansing of their villages would reduce the risk of cholera ? Does he teach them to plant trees, to attend to sanitary arrangements, to improve the drainage of their houses, and the thousand-and-one things which the educated people in England are always inculcating in their villages ? There is but one answer,—No. The surroundings of a Brahmin's house in a village are *always* the dirtiest, very little observation will show that ; not only does he omit to set the example of that cleanliness which is "next to godliness," but he is the great obstructive to any attempt on the part of Government to enforce sanitary precautions—*teste*—the outbreak of cholera at Nassick, (the sink of Brahmins) two years ago. Instead of improving the methods of drawing water, he cries out at the leathern iniquity of a pump. Instead of setting an example of cleanliness in the surroundings of his home, he screams at the interference of Government with his cherished filth. He gets up "Sarvajanik Sabhas," or some such talking place, and there the Brahmins meet and say that they are the leaders of the world, and comfort their miserable vanity with the powerful thought that two thousand years ago they were cleverer than other people. In none of their speeches do we see any shame that they have not advanced an inch by their own aid in all that two thousand years. The other day at Poona, a "bakil" got up on his hind legs, and said that "India had given everything to the world ; that "as Greece was the intellectual superior "of Rome, so was India of England." (Great applause). The poor thing was apparently unaware that he would not have been able to drag out that parallel but that England had educated him. These meetings of Brahmins for mutual laudation are the most pitiful exhibitions, especially as a knowledge of their own utter ignorance is the first step to real improvement. Out of the millions of Brahmins, how many have done anything at all ? Can the Brahmin Press point to two only whose names have been mentioned along with the great names of Europe, in any science ? A Brahmin who makes a compilation, in poor English, from some eight or ten works and calls it a "handbook," is looked on by his fellows as a prodigy. Some, a very few of them, have done good subordinate work in fishing up the neglected literature of their own country ; and the world may hope to see their sons or grandsons do something original ; but there has been no work done in India by natives that has any pretence to originality. That excellent *réchauffé*, the Brahmo Somaj, is a good move, but this *dilettante* playing at religion with long words and fine phrases is neither new nor useful. These native papers, which in the hands of honest men might do incalculable good, are merely perpetuating the listlessness of the Brahmin, making him discontented, and not giving him a good idea in place of the nullity they disturb.

Perpetual railing at the Government which permits it to exist is not the way to strengthen the hands of that Government. The logical conclusion of the rank sedition which is apparent in nearly every native paper is the abolition of the only protector those papers have. No one supposes that a Native Government would permit a newspaper to exist which refused to flatter it. The only result, then, of the consummation so devoutly wished by the vernacular press, is the hope that they will some day or other get "*bait-te-jagas*" under the future native rulers of the country !

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE RESTLESS AMIR.

LAHORE, JUNE 12.

The Amir is said to live in a state of great anxiety, is most suspicious, and takes incredible pains to keep secret all that transpires in Cabul He considers the Akhoond of Swat lukewarm in promoting the *jehad*, and an acrimonious correspondence has taken place between them. Prices have risen very high, and scarcity is apprehended in Candahar on account of the large forces massed there. The Amir is conciliating the Khyberies by distributing knives, and is supplying them with rifles. At a council of nobles the policy to be adopted by the Amir has been discussed, and the British alliance has been urged upon him as his best policy from every consideration, and the perfidious character of Russian policy has been fully exposed; but the Amir stands on his dignity, and refuses all overtures until the withdrawal of the British from Quettah.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE WAR IN ASIATIC TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 11.

A despatch has been received from Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha, which states that the Russians are retreating between Kars and Erzeroum, and that they have abandoned Olti.

The Turkish head-quarters have been advanced to Zevin.

ATTACK ON A TURKISH IRONCLAD.

A Turkish ironclad has been attacked by Russian torpedo boats at Sulina, but without sustaining any damage, two of them having sunk whilst three exploded harmlessly.

EXPECTED RISING IN CANDIA.

A general rising is expected in the Island of Candia.

OUR RELATIONS WITH THE AMEER.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

In the House of Commons last night, Lord George Hamilton (Under-Secretary of State for India), replying to a question, said it was inexpedient at present to publish the conversations which took place at the Conference held at Peshawur between Sir Lewis Pelly and the Afghan Envoy, but which had, he said, not altered the relations between the Government of India and the Ameer of Afghanistan.

In the Lords, Mauley (? Lord Morley) proposed the appointment of a British Consul somewhere in Central Asia to watch the interests of India Lord Salisbury, in reply, said there was no occasion for alarm at the proximity of the Russians to our Indian boundaries, and that the Government was already aware of the desirability of having a Consul in Central Asia.

SPEECHES AT THE MERCHANT TAILORS' DINNER.

At the Merchant Tailors' dinner last night, Lord Salisbury made a speech in which he insisted on the necessity of maintaining the European peace, and being ready to defend British interests if they were attacked. Lord Derby also spoke and concurred in the remarks made by Lord Salisbury, adding, however, that the maintenance of peace was the greatest of British interests.

MILITARY LEVY IN RUSSIA.

Advices from St. Petersburg state that the Russian Government has ordered a military levy of 220,000 men.

RETROGRADE MOVEMENT OF THE RUSSIANS.

The Right Wing of the Russian Army in Armenia is falling back in the direction of Peenek.

MOVEMENTS OF THE TURKISH ARMY.

The Turkish troops have re-occupied Olti, which the Russians abandoned.

According to an official Turkish despatch, Turkish troops from the garrison at Batoum are operating in the Caucasian provinces of Russia.

INSURRECTIONARY MOVEMENT IN GREECE.

Latest advices from Athens state that an insurrectionary agitation has broken out in Thessaly and Epirus.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, JUNE 11.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer *Agra*, outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here on Saturday (9th).

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JUNE 11, AFT.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 14th ultimo, via Southampton, were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, JUNE 11, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong. Sugars strong.

The London Cotton Market has been active.
Fair Dhollera ..... 5¼d.
The Manchester Market has been firm.
3 per cent. Consols for account ..... 94⅞.
5 per cent French Rentes, 1872..... 104½
About £350,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.
Arrivals—Indus and Commonwealth.

WEATHER REPORTS.—JUNE 12.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 5-20 P.M.—Weather raining, wind S. W. ther. 79, bar. 29-76.
CALICUT, 5 P.M.—Weather showery, wind W. S. W. 5, ther. 82, bar. 29-92. Fall of rain 39 cents.
MANGALORE, 4 A. M.—Weather rainy, wind N. E. S. E, W.S.W. Fall of rain 5 inches.
TUTICORIN, 5 P. M.—Weather fine, wind W., strong ther. 92, bar. 29-82.
VINGORLA, 5 P. M.—Weather clear, wind W. moderate, ther. 86. Fall of rain 1 inches 7 cents.

It turns out that we were misinformed as to Mr. John Macpherson having been appointed Official Assignee in place of the late Mr. Gamble. Mr. Macpherson has no intention to resign the post of Clerk of the Crown which he at present holds.

We hear that either Mr. Walter Lang (of Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co.) or Mr. Bryce (of Messrs. Wallace and Co.) will probably be appointed a member of the Bombay Legislative Council in place of the Hon'ble Donald Graham, resigned.

We regret to hear of the death of Sergeant Robert Graham, of H. M.'s 2-15th, which took place on the 9th inst. at Baroda from heat apoplexy. He was a promising young Sergeant, and his sudden death has cast a gloom amongst his comrades.

The Madras Government has granted three months' pay and allowances to the medical officers deputed by them on special duty to inspect the distressed districts.

On the 1st instant the Raises of Umritsar gave a great dinner to the Europeans of the city in honour of the Empress's birth-day, and all went off well.

It has been brought to our notice, says the *Madras Times*, that an officer in her Majesty's service is indulging in the free use of his hands and legs to men and women who have business with him month after month. His conduct, we are told, has been made a subject of complaint to higher authorities.

We hear that Colonel Hyde has been authorized to make a selection, for transmission to India for the use of officers of the P. W. D., from the lectures delivered and the papers published at the School of Military Engineering at Chatham. Works of a professional character will not, however, as a rule be supplied at the public expense, and officers who desire copies of such works will be required to pay for them, as is the practice among the officers of the Corps of Royal Engineers, by whom these publications are supported.

A distressing account of the famine district around Bellary is furnished by a correspondent of the *Madras Times*:—"Captain Shortland, the officer in charge of the famine camp, reports that cholera of a most virulent type has recently broken out in the Adoni taluq, and that the coolies every where have, from long privation, fallen very easy victims to the dreadful disease. He states that on the fourth day after the cholera had appeared in his camp, he early in the morning mounted his horse and rode on to inspect the further end of it, where, he was informed, the disease had taken its firmest hold. The scene that lay before him all along that three-mile ride he assured a friend that he would never forget. He looked as it were upon a vast battle field, after a fight of fearful carnage, only all trace of blood was absent. The dead and the dying lay huddled in heaps together; medical aid was all too insufficient to stay the march of the fell fatal scourge, and faster than they could be carried away the poor people were dying. The stench arising from the unburied corpses —so many of the men had been attacked that few could be found strong enough to dig the graves for their dead comrades—was past description, and he turned away from the camp with a sickening sensation, and after having given the necessary orders, rode across country to his tent. On his way home he scared many a pack of jackals, who, after scraping up the newly laid graves, were fighting over the remains of the dead coolies. Arrived at his tent Captain Shortland was told that his assistant—a Mr. Tonkin—who lived only a few yards away and who had only half an hour before that returned home from the camp, was dangerously ill with cholera, and he walked down to see him. While in the latter's tent, Captain Shortland was himself seized by the disease and had to be carried out to his tent. His Assistant, poor man, died at noon that day after an illness of only three hours, but Captain S., although all hope of his recovery was abandoned, did recover, and is now, after having been brought into Bellary, doing well."

The present sessions of the Judge of Allahabad is dragging out wearily, and the end is not yet visible. Government, through the officers of the 16th Bengal Cavalry, are prosecuting one Durga Dass Banarji, a Brahmin of Benares, and for years the accountant and cashier of the regiment, for the embezzlement of large sums from the Regimental Treasure Chest. These defalcations were suspected in August last, and the man was dismissed after he had made good the deficiencies then discovered. Since then the regimental books have been looked into by a professional examiner from the Accountant-General's office, and the impressions formed have been that some ten thousand rupees more are wanting. The Crown was at first represented by the Government pleader, Ram Parshad; but it has been found necessary to bring up heavier guns in the shape of Mr. Colvin, to answer the heavy fire of cross-examination opened by Messrs. Hill, Krishna Mohan Chatterji, and Shama Charan Banarji for the defence. The Crown has not yet closed its case, and the Court has presented an unusual appearance of life, owing to the presence of the many officers, native and European, who have had to attend.

The Madras Government, in reviewing the schedule of railway accidents furnished by the railway authorities for the quarter ending 31st March last, observed that the marked features of these returns are the number of accidents caused by carelessness, thoughtlessness or want of nerve on the part of pointsmen and other servants of the company. The cases reported seem to have been carefully examined and the persons in fault punished; but in the opinion of Government what is needed, with pointsmen especially, is to keep before them some inducement to be attentive and thoughtful. Experience in England has shown that a gratuity of £1 per annum to pointsmen who had no casualty recorded against them throughout the year produced a great effect; and the Government are of opinion that it would be well to try the effect of a small quarterly premium, under similar circumstances, to pointsmen employed on the Madras and South Indian railways. The offer of a gratuity of Rs. 3 per quarter to every pointsman employed on the line, the whole to be forfeited in the event of a casualty arising from his thoughtlessness or from the faulty condition of his points, would amount to very little when compared with the expense caused by the accidents reported; and it should be borne in mind that it is not only the actual damage to the stock or road, but also the consequent delay, which causes expense.

We take the following from the Cabul letter of the *Delhi Gazette*, but it looks too much like the gossip of a native news-writer to command more than passing attention:—"From the time the Turkish Ambassador arrived at Cabul, there have been three durbars held by the Amir, especially for the purpose of discussing the mode of assistance to be given to the Sultan in the war with the Russians, but with no satisfactory result. In the last durbar the Amir made the following bitter observations: 'Although we are bound to fight for our religion, and with that view to assist the Sultan of Roum, yet we do not clearly see the coming of the latter to our borders. We are our-selves in distress and difficulties, and it behoves us to preserve our country.' He can alone serve Roum, who has received any benefit from it. Where was Roum when our ancestor was confined and carried off to Calcutta? When Russia attacked and subdued Samarcand, &c., did Roumadvance and fight for the Mussulmans? Roum, when in distress, is awakened, and is appealing to the Mussulmans for help. All India passed away from the hands of the Mussulmans, but Roum took no notice of it, nor made a single effort to strike a blow; it is proper therefore that Roum should experience the same difficulties and anxieties as our ancestors did in adversity. We are ourselves in great danger. In these days one should hold fast his own and not call for the help of others. We do not possess money enough to fit out an army for Roum, nor do we find any road for this free passage. Can we send our troops through Iran? What grounds have we to expect that king's concession? The passage by water is in the hands of the English; why will they consent to allow the passage? Our courtiers urge us, and our loyal subjects entreat us, to send them on a *jehad*, but we cannot as yet promise." The Ambassadors now in despair although the courtiers inspire him with hopes. It is said that he is anxious to leave Cabul as soon as practicable; he is waiting only for a final reply from the Akhoond of Swat. The wealthy men of Cabul are now leaving for British territory. They have been ordered to pay in their money to the State; in the event of refusal, they have been threatened with death and plunder. These monied men have thriven upon the immoderate usance exacted from the people under the auspices of the Government, and they are now expected therefore to supply money to the State whenever there is an emergency."

On the 4th instant, Baboo Soorendro Nath Bannerjee, of the Indian Association, Calcutta, made his appearance in the Lahore city hall. The meeting was presided over by Rai Mool Sing, honorary magistrate, and he explained the reasons of the Baboo's visit. 1st, a petition was to be signed and submitted to the Secretary of State for India, praying that natives should be admitted to the Civil Service examination at the age of 21 or 22 years. 2nd, that a place be fixed in India for the said examination. In support of the proposal, several speeches were made. The petition was then laid on the table and signed by two hundred persons.

Whose is the blame, asks a correspondent of the *Pioneer*, that the Judges of the N. W. High Court received no copy of the Secretary of State's despatch, and first learnt of their discomfiture through the columns of the *Pioneer*: as though to add fuel to the fire of their discontent. "Of course, it may be said that, if the Judges chose to appeal unto Cæsar to Cæsar must they look for a reply: but nobody in high places seems to have seen that a decision forwarded by the power appealed against, would have had peculiar point, and yet been none the less a courtesy. These courtesies are as highly prized as they cost little. Only a few drops of oil: but they keep the huge machine from creaking. Then, again, what a *lapsus linguæ* (!) it was that left Sir Henry Norman in ignorance of Mr. Egerton's appointment to the Punjab, until he saw it in print."

The *Delhi Gazette* says, that three Europeans of the Railway establishment at Mooltan lately sauntered into the Sudder Bazaar and made some purchases, and when the vendors asked for the value, the Europeans whipped them. A row ensued, and the native shopkeepers went in a body to the Cantonment Magistrate, complaining against the conduct of the offenders. The police subsequently brought them before a magistrate, who tried and sentenced each of them to one month's imprisonment and Rs. 20 fine.

In the new edition of Lord Macaulay's life, Mr. Trevelyan administers a just and dignified rebuke to critics who have blamed him for not consulting the reputation of Lord Macaulay, by the omission of passages which told unfavourably on the estimate of his character. What he says on this point should be written in gold on the first page of every biography:—"It was my business to show my uncle as he was, and not as I, or any one else, would have had him. If a faithful picture of Macaulay could not have been produced without injury to his memory, I should have left the task of producing that picture to others; but having once undertaken the work, I had no choice but to ask myself, with regard to each feature of the portrait, not whether it was attractive, but whether it was characteristic."

THE TOWN COUNCIL.

At the weekly meeting of the Bombay Town Council held yesterday, there were present—Mr. J. M. Maclean, Chairman; Sir Frank Souter, K., C.S.I., Dr. Blaney, Messrs. F. Mathew, T. B. Kirkham, D. Sassoon Framjee, C.S.I., Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Raghunath Narayen Khote, and Nowrojee Furdoonjee. The Municipal Commissioner, the Executive and the Deputy Executive Engineers, and the Health Officer were also present.

DE-TION OF ARMS FOR THE CORPORATION.

The Chairman read a letter from the Secretary, reporting on the subject of obtaining a grant of arms for the Corporation of Bombay, and submitting a design for the same, which, he trusted, would meet with the approval of the Council and be forwarded for the sanction of the Herald's College.

Mr. Kirkham said the motto was the most important thing; and if he knew the matter was coming on, he should have been prepared with some suggestion.

The Chairman said the motto could be considered at the next meeting, when the members of the Council could be prepared with suggestions.

Proposed by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, seconded by Mr. Kirkham, and carried, that the arms for the Corporation of the city of Bombay designed by Mr. Barrow be approved and recommended for adoption by the Corporation subject to grant of the same being made by H. M.'s College of Heralds; and that the best thanks of the Town Council be tendered to Sir Cowasjee Jehangier for his generosity and public spirit in placing at the disposal of the Municipal Commissioner the funds required for the fees of the College of Arms.

STREET IMPROVEMENT.

The Council next sanctioned the taking up of several pieces of ground required for street improvement, at prices ranging from Rs. 6 to Rs. 30 per square yard.

A PETITION FROM SURTEE CASTE PEOPLE.

The next matter was a letter from Gokee Nana *alias* Gokl Muhu, the head of the Surtee Mayavansee caste, giving over to a petition to His Excellency the Hon'ble the Governor and President in Council on the subject of the Surtee caste-people being allowed to bury and burn their dead at Tank Bunder, and requesting that the petition may be forwarded to His Excellency.

It was ordered that the Secretary return the petition, as there was nothing in the rules to bind the Town Council to send it on: and that the petitioners be told to forward it direct to Government.

A DRAINAGE SCHEME FOR BOMBAY.

The next and the most important matter before the Council was the consideration of a memorandum from the Municipal Commissioner forwarding a report from Mr. Rienzi Walton, Executive Engineer, on the subject of a drainage scheme for Bombay, together with estimates of the cost of carrying out the same.

Dr. Blaney asked Mr. Walton if the sewerage of Sonapore and Camatteepoora were included in his scheme.

Mr. Walton replied that it was not.

Dr. Blaney said—Anybody readying through the 52½ lbs of the sanitary literature of Bombay would be persuaded that a drainage system was all that was required to usher in a sanitary millennium in this city, and that the first year after its execution the annual report of the Health Officer would consist of a single sheet of note-paper containing nothing but the mystical words "No deaths! all's well!" The Engineer would follow with the remark "alone I did it." And the people would shout with one voice "A golden statue with diamond eyes for so great an achievement." I say this is what the literature would convey. The want of drainage is a public enemy of a dangerous kind. It explains everything that is bad, detracts from everything that is good, affords an excuse for every shortcoming, and is used to set aside that close and careful study of Indian sanitation which the subject so imperatively demands. I am ready to admit that the subject of Indian sewerage is beset with immense difficulties. English authorities are not to be too closely followed; the climate and conditions of English life are not the climate and conditions of Indian life, and every attempt to fit an English sanitary system into an Indian city will be sure to result in disappointment more or less. This is specially true of drainage. Indian sanitation has not yet been formulated into a system. Our teachers have yet to make their mark in literature, and our health officers and engineers to gain their reputation in the field of practice. Indian sanitation must be studied on the spot, and no man who contents himself with a report who can pretend to say with any certainty what effect his drainage system is likely to have upon public health. The little experience that we have of drainage systems in India on the underground European plan is not encouraging in the extreme. But if we do not learn this from it—that there is abundant room for study and the exercise of much ingenuity to produce a perfect system. In the first place no man who executes a drainage system in any large Indian city, and no man who contributes to it, remains long enough to see the effect of his work, consequently the pledge of responsibility is taken away. We see an example of this in the numerous drainage schemes in the possession of this Council. All these schemes were pronounced to be very good in their day, and some of them are backed up by the "highest authority." One of these schemes provided three Carnac Bundar nuisances on the harbour foreshore in place of one huge monster nuisance. As I hope to show presently, although any of these schemes executed the deaths-rate of Bombay would have been nearly doubled; certainly it would have been considerably increased over the present death-rate, and that too from diseases due to mephitic exhalations from sewers. I offer these remarks in order to make it clear that the city would have gone on improving any sewer system as its sanitary defects were perceived. Of course we would. We would, for instance, have turned round Mr. Attkens drainage system, with its outfall at the south-ra end of Bombay, and carried the outfall to the north end, and we would have made similar changes in other systems, and in this way we could have spent several millions sterling. We would be considered for our expenditure by the reflections that we were making a practical study of Indian sanitary engineering. I offer these remarks in no spirit of opposition to the introduction of a drainage system into Bombay. It is an early necessary for me to say that I am a thorough advocate of drainage. But it must be sanitary drainage: it must prove itself life destroying. If I were to be rewarded for any system of sewerage that is submitted to public notice that the conditions of Indian life, the habits of the people, and the necessities of an Indian climate have been well and carefully studied. Of the expense of such a system I can take no notice, for no one of the trustees of the funds of the city my duty consists in securing the best guarantee that I can that the sewerage system proposed will preserve public health. I set no value upon money when a man's life is at stake, and I say this without fear of being misunderstood, while I see the very highest value upon human life. The cheapness of a sewerage system on the one hand and its great efficiency as a system that will pass the eye but kills the people on the other, can have no charms for me. A sewerage system must be a healthpreserving system or a sham; it must be adopted or rejected, there is no middle course. When I say that I am an advocate of a system of sewerage I do not mean that I agree with all the stat-ments that have encouraged the people to believe that drainage was all important for public health. The excess of deaths that occur in Bombay are not now drainage deaths; hence drainage can do nothing to diminish the number of deaths. The moment when an excess of deaths occurs in Bombay the cry is raised "the drains! these filth drains!" No evidence is brought forward to prove the crime of the drains. It has often occur ed to me that if the drains of Bombay could be charged with manslaughter and the witnesses were quired to prove their case in a court of law it would go hard with them. I do not say they would prove nothing; they certainly would prove something and I would be ready to hold them, but I do not think they would be able to bring home the charge for all the slaughter that is said to take place. Drainage is not wanting in a sanitary millenium, but it is capable of doing some good if properly carried out, and I recognize it as a duty to see that good to this extent is done. I hold as strongly as anybody that the roadside drains of Bombay are disgracefully vile, but I hold that every sewer in Bombay is dreadfully vile, and I have walked through some of them just to make sure of what I say. I hold further that all the drains and sewers of Bombay are vilest in the hot weather. I say then, that I look for a diminished death rate in Bombay from the execution of a very complete and very costly system of sewerage, but I expect it will be a small diminution, for a great part of our excess of deaths is due to causes outside the drains, to causes that require very close and minute personal inquiry into the domestic habits of the people. But small as the reduction in the number of deaths may be by the execution of a drainage system, I must vote for it on the one ground that it will preserve public health. The great success of a sewer system in England arises from the use of water as a vehicle for carrying away organic matters in suspension before they have time to undergo dangerous and putrid decomposition. Now, if this is true in a sewer system in England it certainly must be equally true in India—with this difference that vastly more water must be used and a greater fall be given to the sewers to effect the same object. It may be true that engineers may be able to use with sewerages of every degree of putridity—that is to say, they may be able to turn them into the atmosphere by shafts of various kinds. But these are expensive contrivances. I care nothing for the expense, but unless fire is used to consume them the atmosphere of a city that discharges large volumes of very putrid gases into the air must be deleterious to health; how deleterious can only be known by experiment. One of the best features in Mr. Walton's scheme of drainage is the provision that it is not to be used for flushing with sea water. The fall of the sewers, and the want of ventilating or discharging shafts, are matters of detail which I need not now stop to consider while I am professing to discuss only the principles of Indian sewerage. I think it has been generally assumed in Bombay that a sewerage system in this city is altogether experimental, and that as none of us know anything about the practical working of such a system in Bombay, the best thing we can do is to agprove and pass any scheme that may be submitted to us. It is quite true that we have a patch-work system of sewers in the Fort and a partial system in Sonapore; but we can only form opinions of the working of these systems, they cannot test the result of such a rapid examination as would enable us to say that it either saves life or destroys it. We have, however, a complete sewerage system in Camatteepoora. This was executed in 1863 and deals with a population of 46,966. This system has been working for about eight years and may be examined with profit. In his Annual Report for 1868, page 12, the Municipal Commissioner says of this system:—"Camatteepoora district will be completely drained before the next monsoon, and a complete transformation of the whole neighbourhood has been brought about. Instead of reeking open earth ditches and swampy roads, there are well metalled properly curbed thoroughfares with surface and sewage drainage." This system was executed at a cost of two lacs of rupees. In the Engineer's Annual Report for 1869, page 5, that officer says:—"The drainage of the Camatteepoora district was completed during the year. The aspect of this district has been completely changed. About 32,572 feet or 6·16th miles of foul open drains, having an area of 5,428 square yards having been done away with, and brick works sewers or earthen ware pipe drains substituted in their place. Before this change took place Camatteepoora was one of the most badly drained districts of the town. Now it is one of the best. The drainage used to run into the side drains, where it festered and fermented until dried up by the sun. Now the sewage is at once taken away from the houses before it has become offensive or dangerous. The following quantities of work have been executed in this district:—

	feet lineal.
Brick work sewers	5,479
12 inch earthenware pipes	12,473
9 do. do.	6,080
6 do. do.	4,436

"In addition to the above works, all the streets have been filled up so as to give an arched form to the centre of the roadways, for the purpose of throwing off the monsoon water. A number of the streets have been raised several feet, with great advantage both as to the disposal of rainfall and drainage, and it may be stated, that the value of property in this locality has been much increased in consequence of these works."

Portuguese Camatte-poora is to be treated in a manner at once so generous and scientific. What remained after this but peace, health, and contentment, for the 46,966 lucky inhabitants of Camatteepoora? We may imagine the Engineer saying to one of these children of fortune, "Behold Nagoo the work of sanitary engineers! I have drained you well and put a water connection to your house, go in peace and live for ever."

Alas for the predictions and assumptions of 1869, how have they been over-thrown by the realities of 1877! Let the following death-rate in Camatteepoora speak for itself:—

1866 ...	30·29 per 1000 of population.
1867 ...	30·86
1868 ...	28·97
1869 ...	32·66 completion of drainage.
1870 ...	25·40
1871 ...	29·70
1872 ...	52·63
1873 ...	31·15
1874 ...	32·59
1875 ...	40·00
1876 ...	47·83

There is here a steadily increasing mortality unparalleled, so far as I know, in the records of drainage. The only attempt that has been made to explain the cause of this mortality is to be found in the Health Officer's Annual Report for 1875, page 179. It is there said, "I believe that the cause of the high mortality is to be found in the poor and low class of people who live in Camatteepoora." This is no explanation at all. It may be made to explain away any rate of mortality. It is absurd on the face of it, for it assumes that the people of Camatteepoora were becoming "poor and low" in proportion to the increase in the death-rate. The very same report, in the sentence following that which I have quoted, disproves the assumption that the people die in greater numbers in Camatteepoora than elsewhere because they are poor and low, for it is there said:—"There are now visible signs of increased prosperity amongst them, and a material improvement in their condition is taking place. We see this particularly in the number of old houses and chawls that are being demolished and new and good houses built in their stead." And this is quite true. I have had a personal experience of the people of Camatteepoora for several years, and, so far from being poorer than labouring people in other districts, they are by no means so poor as the people in Dongri, Bycullapoora, Oomerdaddy, and Kuratullee. The people of Camatteepoora are not slothful, they find regular work, they furnish no beggars and few vagrants, and I can say from a knowledge of their social condition that instead of being below the average amongst the labouring classes in the matter of means, they are above the average. The explanation as to the cause of the excessive mortality in Camatteepoora, as given in the Health Officer's Report, collapses the moment it is critically touched. And further, the habits of the people of Camatteepoora, like their work, is in favour of health and life, they are fish eaters and fish eaters, and their living is very little inferior to that of Parsees and Mahomedans. Moreover, the water supply of the district is so good that in the words of the Health Officer, "the people almost generally use Vehar water." In what, then, consists the difference between Camatteepoora and the other districts in Bombay occupied chiefly by the labouring classes? In every way Camatteepoora has an advantage over the other districts. The streets are well laid out and run parallel east and west admitting of good ventilation; the surface of the district has been raised, and there is an area of 28 square yards, to each person. It is one portion of which distinguishes Camatteepoora from every other native district in Bombay is that it is provided with a European system of sewerage, the details of which I have already given. Sewerage, and sewerage only, is responsible for the high death-rate in Camatteepoora. Let us examine what has happened: an ordinary mortality of 30 per 1000 of population has been converted by sewerage into a mortality of 40 per 1,000, and it has now reached the alarming comparative figure of 47 per 1,000. Not the most pitiable, poverty-stricken district in Bombay has been able to match Camatteepoora. Densely populated and poverty-stricken to the bone, Kora Tallao, as the Health Officer calls it, and filthy Oomerdaddy have only been able to keep close places in the death race, but Camatteepoora was not to be beaten. The other districts were constrained to give it up and acknowledge Camatteepoora an easy winner. It now heads the list—an emblem of sanitary triumph. Is it possible that any sensible man can contemplate this picture of mortality, manufactured by sewerage after reading the accounts given by the Municipal Commissioner and Engineer in 1863 and 1869. I seem as if the people were bent upon dying in order that they might laugh at the beards of their benefactors. Away with such a people from the earth! And let us say with the Health Officer they are too "poor and low," and too obstinate to be allowed to live. A combination of 46,000 people handed together to confirm European sanitary science and bring it into contempt with the people of India by dying at the rate of 47 per thousand, simply because they were sewered—and sewered with other people's money too—the picture might afford a splendid cartoon to Punch. Not to be content with showing the death-rate in Camatteepoora to be 47 per 1,000 in the year after it was executed, I have made a comparison of its death-rate with Oomeraddy and Kara Tallao, because of the high rate of mortality that prevails in these districts, and with Dhobie Talao because it has been partially sewered, and this is the result:—

Years.	Kara Tallao.	Oomeraddy.	Dhobie Tallao.	Camatteepoora.	All Bombay.	Camatteepoora in excess of all Bombay.
1866.....	35·45	32·00	26·56	30·29	25·99	4·30
1867.....	32·96	26·93	24·47	30·86	24·65	6·08
1868.....	33·20	27·57	24·86	28·97	24·36	4·61
1869.....	37·95	33·98	26·24	32·66	27·48	5·17
1870.....	28·03	28·43	21·52	25·40	23·10	2·30
1871.....	30·21	28·63	24·87	29·70	24·29	5·41
1872.....	41·79	34·09	29·67	53·63	29·47	6·16
1873.....	37·43	28·25	25·33	31·15	24·31	6·82
1874.....	33·71	29·15	25·24	32·59	24·04	8·55
1875.....	37·73	33·80	26·98	40·00	29·67	10·33
1876.....	46·78	38·41	30·41	47·83	32·25	15·58
Population.	23·638	49·873	37·915	46,966	614·405	

Having ascertained the rate of mortality in Camatteepoora, and the comparative mortality between it and two of the most unhealthy districts in Bombay, the inquiry then naturally turned upon the causes of death in Camatteepoora and in the other districts with which I have already compared it—namely, Khara Tallao, Oomeraddy, and Dhobie Tallao. The following table explains the causes of death. It shows the excess of deaths in Camatteepoora to be due chiefly to diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery. And this is what might be expected to follow upon imperfect sewerage:

CAUSES OF DEATH.

	Small-pox.	Measles.	Cholera.	Small-pox, measles and cholera.	Fevers.	Nervous System.	Respiratory System.	Diarrhœa.	Dysentery.	Other causes (not Epidemic.	All causes (except Epidemic.	Epidemic.
Ombercaddy												
1872...	156	26	10	192	683	134	116	36	107	378	1454	1646
1-73...	12	10	6	68	578	122	136	49	100	304	1241	1409
1874...	29	34	2	65	576	144	124	40	93	402	1289	1454
1875...	22	84	58	164	508	106	146	41	117	486	1505	1668
1876...	338	8	6	342	596	154	148	37	98	561	1594	936
Kara Tallao.												
1872...	94	16	1	111	340	61	103	33	60	246	877	988
1873...	44	3	1	51	317	64	100	39	67	247	884	883
1874...	6	26	6	38	246	78	112	32	61	233	762	797
1875...	18	48	14	80	220	58	113	36	84	233	819	892
1876...	130	...	3	133	207	71	119	38	66	292	973	1061
Dhobie Tallao.												
1872...	147	45	13	205	336	162	49	26	46	541	920	1125
1873...	44	6	20	70	308	127	47	33	49	282	808	967
1874...	21	21	3	45	314	141	88	16	38	327	972	927
1875...	11	99	52	162	243	145	65	29	73	291	846	1000
1876...	200	2	27	229	309	151	51	36	71	306	924	1153
Chamatteepoora.												
1872...	211	57	8	316	1019	186	310	90	170	434	2209	2525
1873...	53	5	2	62	569	109	167	93	124	344	1472	1494
1874...	21	31	4	56	386	110	77	53	114	344	1179	1156
1875...	27	151	77	255	359	154	281	134	188	534	1625	1880
1876...	288	2	9	299	442	181	224	101	167	734	1849	2245

In 1872 the deaths in Byculla were included in Camatteepoora, hence the large number in that year. The combined districts had a population of 75,028, whereas the population of Camatteepoora alone is 46,966. From this table the comparative prevalence of disease of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery in the four districts stands thus:—

Total deaths from these causes in 1873, 1874, 1875, and 1876.	Diseases of the Respiratory system		Diarrhœa.		Dysentery.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Oomeraddy.....	504		161		414	
Kara Tallao.....	462		165		278	
Dhobie Tallao.....	244		114		276	
Camatteepoora.....	898		407		618	
Oomeraddy	376	36	399	40	422	42	549	55
Camatt-epoora	358	44	377	46	509	74	610	75
All Bombay.....	1619	40	4700	40	5308	46	6231	54

I have not worked out the percentage according to population in this table as the pre-eminence of Camatteepoora is manifest without doing so. In his report for 1871, page 146, the Health Officer remarks:—"The surest index of the sanitary condition of inhabited areas is given by the infant mortality." I have therefore prepared the following table of infant mortality under one year:—

	1873.		1874.		1875.		1876.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Oomeraddy	376	36	399	40	422	42	549	55
Camatt-epoora	358	44	377	46	509	74	610	75
All Bombay.....	1619	40	4700	40	5308	46	6231	54

I have prepared several other tables in regard to the Camatteepoora mortality, but any further proof of what sewerage has done for this district would unnecessary burden this paper. It will be sufficient to add that it was fortunate the system adopted was not nightsoil sewerage. In speaking to Mr. Branton the other evening he incidentally remarked to me, "They are talking about drainage again, but I hope we shall have no more drainage like that at Camatteepoora." In like manner, but in language more emphatic, the Chief Health Inspector of Camateepoora asked me to come and ascertain for myself whether anybody upon earth had ever experienced such a death and stink as manufactory as that which was established in Camatteepoora. Facts like these are well calculated to shake public confidence in sanitary engineering in India, and make the most impatient advocate of underground sewerage pause in order to examine as fully as given public details of any scheme that may be submitted. We have no such thing in India as a standard scheme of underground sewerage which is applicable to every town and city in India, no standard scheme of which it may be confidently predicted that it will preserve public health. And yet men in authority—men who are responible for public health, sanitary officers and sanitary engineers, and men who speak with the voice of the public—should be able to say of the scheme they propose that it is warranted not to kill. If we demand of any scheme that it shall diminish the mortality, we may not be able to find anyone willing to be bound in this way, and I would not myself make such a demand, but I would demand that at least it should not destroy life. Before this can be accomplished in India very great consideration requires to be given to details, and every improvement or modification that may be made on a European system of sewerage will necessarily make the Indian scheme of underground sewerage more costly, for in India completeness and rapidity of removal of sewage are prime factors as health preservers. I have compared the mortality of Dhobie Tallao with that of Oomeraddy, Kara Tallao, and Camatteepoora, only because Mr. Walton has referred to Dhobie Tallao in his drainage scheme as a part of Bombay that has been already sewered and provided with a system of house connections "which has now been under trial in Sonapore for some years with great success." I place little or no value on the Dhobie Tallao or Sonapore statistics inasmuch as the new sewer system has been introduced only very partially into the district. No just conclusion can be drawn from these statistics, though they go to show that the mortality of Dhobie Tallao has increased since the drainage, the percentage of deaths during the last three years, since the completion of the system, has been:

1874	25·24 per thousand.
1875	29·38 "
1876	30·41 "

But though the statistics of Dhobie Tallao teach us nothing, I will boldly challenge the statement that the Sonapore system of house connections is a "great success." While the rate of mortality under that system remains to be proved it is certain that the arrangement does not prevent the admission of sewer gas into the houses. This I have ascertained by a personal examination within several of the houses. In some of the best houses mephitic odours are perceptible in the houses and are loudly complained of by intelligent tenants. Unfortunately the houses often in the best avenues. I should say very often. Unfortunately too, windows are closed when they should be open. Apart therefore from the nuisance which is let loose in the bed room—and which the Parsees describe as a "horrible stink," the sanitary mind can take in the danger

ernment to the trees have been reserved under Section 114, on lands subject to certain privileges of villagers and others.

14. No change has been made in Section 118, but two new sections have been inserted after it, declaring the liability of alluvial land to revenue and the right of landholders to remission of revenue on account of land lost by alluvion. And in each case it is provided that a gain or loss of land less than half an acre in extent or less than one-tenth of the area of the whole holding shall not be considered.

15. In Section 119, declaring upon what descriptions of lands revenue is chargeable, and that the assessment is subject to variation if the purpose for which the land is held is changed, the explanatory words "notwithstanding that the term, if any, for which such assessment was fixed, may not have expired" have been added.

16. Then follow two sections containing the substance of Sections 174 and 175 of the Bill as introduced. They properly fell under the sub-heading "Land Revenue" of this chapter. The sections have been re-arranged, with the effect of giving superior holders power to recover from their inferior holders assessments commuted from occasional assessments as well as those commuted from indirect taxes upon the land.

17. Section 4, Clause 4 of Regulation XVII. of 1827, had no place in the Bill as introduced, but the Committee have now adopted it as Section 119-C.

18. Section 120 has not been materially altered. After it has been inserted Section 176 of the Bill as introduced the only change made being the direction that a certified extract from the Register of alienated lands, instead of a duplicate sanad, be given in lieu of a lost sanad, and the addition of the declaration that such certified extract be deemed as valid a proof of title as was the lost sanad.

19. Section 121 is now made to provide that the settlement of the assessment be made with the person primarily responsible to Government for the same—who that is, being defined in Section 223—instead of with the person holding the land from Government, if the land be directly held from Government, and otherwise with the superior holder.

20. Section 121-A is a new section authorizing the imposition, and the recovery as land revenue, of rates for the use of water, the right to which vests in Government or which has been made available by Government works.

21. The two following sections are the two clauses of Section 179 of the Bill as introduced, modified in accordance with the amended definitions.

22. Section 122 has been altered so as to limit the injunction as to giving receipts countersigned by the village accountant to such superior holders only as hold a whole village or "an alienated share" of a village.

Chapter VI-A.

23. The first two sections of Chapter VI-A. correspond to Sections 111 and 112 of the Bill as introduced, and Sections 33 and 39 of Bombay Act 1 of 1865. They have been reconstructed so as to make the penal provisions and remedies common to the two cases of occupation without permission and occupation of lands set apart for a special purpose. The sections now provide distinctly for (1) the levy of assessment, (2) fine of five rupees or ten times the assessment, (3) eviction, (4) forfeiture of crop. The introduction of the penalty of fine up to a fixed amount, as an alternative from fine by a multiplied assessment is made to meet cases in which the extent of the unauthorized occupation is trifling, but the occupation itself mischievous, as, for instance, when a landholder ploughs up and incorporates in his field the strip of land dividing his from his neighbour's.

24. Section 123-C is the original Section 113, with the declaration added that the price of an occupancy includes the price of the Government right to all trees not specially reserved.

25. Section 123-D is a new section, relating to the occupancy of such alluvial or water-forsaken lands as under the rules of Section 107 vest in Government. The object of the section is to secure to the neighbouring landholder, in consideration of the river-frontage he would otherwise lose, a right to purchase the occupancy of the new land at a price not exceeding three times its annual assessment.

26. Section 123-E, consistently with the spirit of the preceding section, and Section 118-A, provides that no charge be made for the occupancy of such new land, until it and until its area exceeds half an acre and also exceeds one-tenth of the occupant's original holding.

27. Section 124 has been divided into three separate sections, and the registered occupant made primarily responsible for the new assessment leviable under Section 119.

28. Sections 125 and 126, respectively, defined an occupant's and a survey occupant's rights. It has been thought better to omit the term "survey occupant," and Section 125 has been remodelled.

29. Section 126-A is a new section reserving the rights of Government to all mines, mineral products, and buried treasure, with full liberty to work and search for the same, paying to the occupant only compensation for surface damage as estimated by the Collector.

30. To Section 127, affording the Court of Cours be given effect to a condition has been added with reference to Section 189-A, providing that survey numbers shall not be made of less than a certain extent.

31. And to Section 128 has been added a clause directing that, on production of a certificate of heirship or order of a Court, the Collector may amend his entry of the name of the heir of a deceased registered occupant.

32. Section 128-A is a new section to enable the Collector to dispose of the occupancy of an occupant dying intestate, and to stay the operation of the law regarding property left by persons dying intestate until the occupancy has been sold and arrears due to Government secured.

33. Section 129 is now Section 121-C.

34. It has been considered advisable to amplify the provisions of Section 131, so as to show position of the registered and other occupants with regard to relinquishment of an occupancy, and to provide, when the relinquishment is in favour of more than one person, for one of those persons becoming the registered occupant; also to provide for cases of relinquishment of land indirectly taxed and of land on which it has been customary to levy a larger revenue in consideration of other land being held with it; and to maintain a right of way to relinquished through retained land. The subject of the section now extends to Sections 131—131-E.

35. Sections 132 and 133, dealing particularly with the mutual relations of registered and other occupants, have required much redrafting, and in lieu of the clause making it lawful for the Collector to "transfer an occupancy to a co-owner" is substituted "forfeit only the said registered occupant's interest in the same and substitute the name of any such co-occupant."

Chapter VI-B.

36. Section 134 is not materially altered.

37. In Section 135 the date on which the cultivating season is to be presumed to end has been changed from 31st May to 31st March, in order that the incoming tenant may have time to get the land in order before the sowing season commences. And the period of notice of termination of an annual tenancy has been reduced from six to three months.

38. Section 136 directs a superior holder to receive his dues from inferior holders only through the hereditary village officers, when there are any. But in lieu of the further provisions that the superior holder "cause the usual village accounts to be kept" by the hereditary village officers, and that "any payment or rent as revenue alleged to have been made otherwise than through the village officers shall not be recognized," the Committee have substituted a clause that any superior holder "demanding or receiving payment from any inferior holder of any rent as land revenue otherwise than through the said village officers, shall, on conviction in a summary enquiry before the Collector, forfeit to Government three times the amount of the sum so demanded or received."

39. Section 137 is not materially altered.

40. Section 138, which limits the assistance to be given to superior holders in recovering their dues to the extent of double the amount of survey assessment, has been struck out by the Committee, a provision having been inserted instead in section 129, limiting the assistance in disputed cases, which the Collector considers difficult or complicated, to the amount of the survey assessment.

41. Section 139, which purported to instruct the Collector how to proceed when superior holders applied to him for assistance, ended with the indefinite direction that he should "give such direction as the case may seem to him to require." This has been amended and the section now declares on what ground the Collector may refuse assistance or grant only limited assistance.

42. In section 140 it has been thought better to enumerate fully the various special powers which may be granted to holders of alienated lands; and the Section has amended incorporates the provisions of paragraph 3 of Section 285 of the original Bill.

43. There are no other amendments requiring notice in this chapter. Section 145-A is not a new provision, but has been severed from the preceding section. Section 146 has been omitted because the object of it is answered by Section 257.

Chapter VII.

44. The Committee being of opinion that the question of exemption from payment of land revenue should not be dealt with in the Code, Chapter VII has been omitted. But the general provisions of that chapter contained in Sections 174—176 have, as already explained, been brought into Chapter VI. The subject of the first two of those sections is not merely exemption, but the commutation to assessment of certain claims upon land partially exempt. And the other section directing that a register of alienated lands be kept, it has been considered advisable to retain, it being a point of contact between the general law and that relating to alienation of land. Again, those Sections (169—173) of Chapter VII. which treat of uncultivated lands in villages, towns and cities, deal with a subject which cannot be altogether omitted from the Code, as it has hitherto been doubtful to what extent the laws relating to alienation have been applicable to such lands. The subject has, therefore, now been transferred to Chapter X. (Sections 208-A—208-G).

Chapter VIII.

45. The first change made in Chapter VIII., which treats of Survey Settlements, and the partition of estates, is the addition of two new Sections, 180-A and 180-B, providing that survey numbers shall not be of less than a certain extent, and showing how recognized shares of survey numbers are to be dealt with.

46. Section 184 of the Bill as introduced provided that at the time fixed by notice for the introduction of a Survey Settlement "the assessment of individual holdings shall be explained to the respective holders." In lieu of this it is now provided that the assessment fixed on each "survey number" shall be "announced." And the duty of making the announcement is placed alternatively upon the Collector, Assistant or Deputy Collector, as well as the officer in charge of the survey instead of on the last officer only.

47. In the latter part of Section 187 the proviso that improvements made from private capital are not to be assessed, the wording of Section 30, Bombay Act I. of 1865, has been reverted to.

48. Sections 189 and 190 have been omitted, as the subject-matter can better be treated of in a separate law relating to Khots.

49. Section 191 regarding the dates for levying revenue is rendered unnecessary by Section 227 as amended and has been omitted.

50. Sections 192 and 193 have been altered with the view of preserving the record hitherto prepared according to Section 37, Bombay Act I. of 1865), now to be called the "Settlement Register," as strictly a record of the Survey Department, to be kept, indeed, and used by the Collector for the purpose of preparing the village records "in accordance therewith," but not to be itself made the first of the Revenue Department village records and kept up to date by recording in it changes that may from time to time take place. And to give greater finality to the register it is provided that none but clerical errors be corrected in it after a period of two years, except with the previous sanction of Government.

51. Section 196, prescribing rules for the partition, in execution of decree, of estates paying revenue to Government, has been re-arranged. The rule regarding the minimum size of survey numbers is disposed of by a reference to Section 180-A, which lays down a general rule upon the subject. The 2nd and 3rd clauses of this section have been made into separate sections, following Section 197.

Chapter IX.

52. The principal changes made in Chapter IX. are as follows:—Section 200, imposing upon landholders the duty of pointing out the boundaries of their holdings, has been omitted, as the duty is one for the breach of which no penalty can be provided, and it is for, therefore, practically enforceable. Section 202, declaring the Survey Officer's right to inspect title deeds, &c., has also been omitted, the provisions of Section 260 being deemed sufficient for the purpose of procuring all necessary evidence. The provision of Section 204, empowering a Superintendent of Survey to alter boundaries within a year of the introduction of the settlement, it has been thought better to omit, and to substitute provisions for the admission of applications for review of decisions of boundary disputes within that period. All the sections relating to the settlement of boundary disputes have been carefully redrafted with a view to provide fully for every occasion on which such disputes may arise; and with reference to the last paragraph of Section 2 of Act X. of 1876, it has been deemed expedient to define distinctly in Section 204-A what it is that is determined by a decision of a boundary dispute.

53. Section 207-A gives power to the Collector, Survey Officer, Mamlatdar or Mahalkari to try by summary enquiry any person charged with wilfully erasing, removing, or injuring a boundary mark, and on conviction to pass sentence of fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

Chapter X.

54. In Chapter X., after Section 208, have been inserted in their amended forms Sections 169—173 of the Bill as introduced. The provisions which the Committee recommend with regard to the revenue of lands within the sites of cities, towns and villages are briefly as follows: Such lands are divided into four classes—A, lands ordinarily used for agriculture within the site of a town in which an enquiry into titles has been made under Bombay Act IV. of 1868—to these the Summary Settlement Acts are declared to be applicable; B, other lands within such towns—to these the provisions of Section 5, Clause 1 of Bombay Act IV. of 1868 (adopted in Section 170 of the Bill as introduced or Section 208-B. of the Bill as amended) continue to be applicable; C, lands ordinarily used for agriculture in the sites of other cities, towns or villages—these it is left to the discretion of Government from time to time to exempt or not; D, other lands in the sites of cities, towns or villages in which an enquiry under Bombay Act IV. of 1868 has not been made—to these the rules contained in Schedule B. of Act XI. of 1852 or in Sections 20 to 25 of Bombay Act VII. of 1863 (according as the land in question is in the territories to which the one or other Act extends) are made applicable. And with regard to the two latter classes it is provided (Section 208-D) that claims to exemption shall be determined by the Collector after a summary enquiry, and that his decision be final. These charges have rendered Section 209 unnecessary, and it has been omitted. The latter paragraph of Section 210 has been made a separate section numbered 208-E. Section 212 has required alteration, as the chapter now deals with merely agricultural as well as non-agricultural lands. Section 212-A has been added to provide a special period of limitation of one year, in the case of suits to set aside orders of the Collector under Sections 196, 198 and 208-D.

Chapter XI.

55. Chapter XI., relating to Local Funds, has been omitted altogether.

Chapter XII.

56. The alterations in Section 223 are verbal rather than material; but the last paragraph has been struck out, as it does not appear that there are now any heads of villages employed in the way stated in clause 2 of Section 1 of Regulation XVII. of 1827.

57. Section 223-A. is Section 226 of the Bill as introduced, transposed, but not amended.

58. The second and third paragraphs of Section 224 have been omitted, as the Committee consider the precautionary measure they have proposed in the following sections better expedients for securing the revenue than the grant of the power to follow the crop into the hands of the purchaser.

59. Section 225 also has been omitted, as objections have been taken to the power it conferred upon superior holders of detaining the crops of their inferior holders; and the sid that the superior holder can call in under the provisions of Section 137 of the Act, seems to be all that is requisite.

60. Section 224-A, in order to form a basis for the following sections, authorising precautionary measures, declares that though, in ordinary cases, payment of revenue will not be demanded till certain dates to be fixed according to local convenience, yet the land revenue shall be leviable on or at any time after the first day of the revenue year.

61. Then follow six sections providing for precautionary measures. These contain the provisions of the first five clauses of Section 235 of the Bill as introduced, but the portion of the crop to be taken when the Collector himself realizes the Government claim by confiscation is limited to one-half. It is provided that after a crop has been sold, whether by a Civil Court or privately, the removal of it may be prevented until the revenue is paid; also that the Collector's orders not to reap or not to remove crops, may be made to extend generally to a whole village as well as to individual shares merely. And power is given to the Collector if, owing to disputes among the sharers, or for other cause, he thinks there is reason to apprehend that the revenue payable in respect of any holding consisting of an entire village or of a share of a village will not be paid as it falls due, to temporarily attach the village or share and place it under a manager.

62. No material change has been made in Sections 227-229.

63. The sub-divisions of Section 230 have been rearranged, and sub-division (c) omitted, as the liability of the crop for the revenue of the land has already been declared in Section 224, and the sections thence following provide the means for giving effect to that liability, so that no special reason remains for distinguishing the crop from the other property of the defaulter in Section 230. A new sub-section is added, so as to bring into their proper place the provisions already existing (Section 238), for the recovery of arrears, in the cases of alienated holdings, by the attachment of the villages or shares of village (that constitute the holding) and their management by Government.

64. No change has been made in Sections 231 and 232; but the order of those following and treating of the various processes numerated in the sub-sections of Section 230 has been altered so as to accord with the re-arrangement of those sub-sections.

65. Thus Sections 233 and 234, which treat of the arrest and imprisonment of defaulters, now appear as Sections 237-B. and 237 C. The only material change in them is that the limit of time for which a defaulter may be detained in the office of the Collector or Mamlatdar has been reduced from thirty to ten days, as the Committee consider the latter period sufficient to ascertain whether recourse must be had to the more regular form of imprisonment. In the last paragraph of Section 233 treating, not of the execution but the stay of process, has been incorporated in Section 238, and the details of the undertaking for which security is to be given, left to be determined by the form of the Schedule.

66. Section 235, which treated of precautionary measures, and not of the recovery of arrears, has been removed to its proper place (Sections 224-C—224-G) and already considered in paragraph 61 above.

67. Section 236, so far as it is concerned with the forfeiture and sale of the defaulter's occupancy or alienated holding, remains; but the provisions relating to the sale of immoveable property other than the occupancy or alienated holding are separated and made a new section (237-A), as they relate to a different process.

68. To Section 237 the provision has been added that the Collector's decision, as to what implements, cattle, of tools shall be exempt from distrain, shall be final.

69. The attachment of villages having been included among the processes for the recovery of arrears as enumerated in Section 230, Section 238 which prescribed the method and declared the effect of such attachment and consequent management, has been taken from its former place and inserted here in the form of Sections 237-D—237-G. And an additional provision (Section 237-H) has been made to the effect that, if the attached village be not redeemed within twelve years, it shall vest in Government.

70. The only amendments requiring notice made in the remaining sections of Chapter XII. are that provision is made (Section 241-A) for the more speedy sale of perishable articles; and with regard to the sale of moveable property the court's dangers of prejudice to the purchaser, by sales not being final, and of fraud or collusion on the part of the officer conducting the sales, if sales are final, is met by allowing the Collector (Section 242 A) to decide by either general or special orders what sales shall be final and what subject to confirmation. With regard to sales of immoveable property, power has been reserved to the Collector (by an addition to Section 249) to set aside any such sale, although no application be made to him with that object; and the provisions of regulation II. of 1832 have been included in Section 257.

Chapter XIII.

71. In Chapter XIII., relating to the procedure of Revenue Officers, no important changes have been made. Part of Section 269 has been removed as belonging more properly to the chapter on appeals and revision (see Section 280). The provision in Section 269 for the grant of copies of decision, orders, and exhibits has been made to extend only to formal and summary enquiries, and to the parties thereto and persons claiming under them. Enquiries under the Code other than those described as formal or summary are not judicial proceeding. In Section 272 the alternative of sending the offending person to the civil jail instead of detaining him in office has been added.

Chapter XIV.

72. But few amendments have been made in Chapter XIV., which treats of appeals and revision. The provision for the "admitting" or "summarily rejecting" of the appeal has been omitted from Section 278 (now divided into 278 and 278-A), so as to leave it incumbent on the appellate authority to pass an order on the decision appealed against. To Section 281 has been added a clause reserving to the Governor in Council the power of varying even those orders which by the code or any other law are expressly made final.

Chapter XV.

73. In Section 283 have been brought together all the subjects upon which the Executive Government is empowered by the code to make rules.

74. In the following section it is provided that all such rules as are general shall be published, and power to provide penalties for the infringement of any such rules is also given.

75. Sections 284 and 286 relating to the local extent of the Act have been omitted, as the question is completely disposed of in Section 1.

76. In Section 285, which directed that the provisions of Chapters VIII.—X. of the Code (the Survey and Settlement Chapters) should not be applied except for the purpose of defining village boundaries, to alienated villages (except upon application by the holder), two additions have been made namely, the opening clause "save as is otherwise provided in Section 191" and the clause "and all questions of determining any disputes relating thereto."

77. The last Section (285-A) of the Bill, as now amended, is a new one, providing for the position of occupants in alienated villages after a survey settlement has been introduced into such village.

Chapters I. to V.

78. It remains to mention that the Committee have altered the definitions of "to hold," "holding," "occupant," &c., and have introduced the term "registered occupant" to designate the person who has hitherto been known as "occupant." The old terminology was inaccurate and absolutely prejudical to a large class of persons having co-ordinate rights with the so-called "occupants," but whose very existence has often been ignored because no reference seemed to be made to them in the law. The word "occupant" is now used to represent all persons lawfully occupying, and "registered occupant" to designate that occupant whose name is for Government purposes recorded in the Government records.

79. These alterations have rendered necessary many verbal changes in the first five chapters, on which the Committee have already reported, and it has, therefore, been thought expedient now to republish the whole of the Bill. Some other changes of minor importance, chiefly on the points noted in the margin in the last edition, have at the same time been made in the first five chapters.

80. Two members of the Select Committee, the Honourable Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik and the Honourable M. A. Rogay, have not signed this report. The absence on their part from the various amendments which the Committee for the most part with their concurrence—have made in the Bill; but these members have desired further time for consideration after they have an opportunity of seeing the whole Bill as amended reprinted, while the majority of the Committee are of opinion that the various points at issue have been so completely discussed in the numerous meetings of the Committee that any further united deliberation will be useless, and that as the individual views of particular Members on special points of difficulty can be best represented in separate minutes, which will lose none of their force by being published a little later than the general report, there is no good reason for delaying the publication of the Bill and the Committee's explanatory report any longer.

A. ROGERS.
J. GIBBS.
E. W. RAVENSCROFT.
JOHN MARRIOTT.
W. C. ANDERSON.

1st *May* 1877.

With regard to alienated land, I would provide that the area of alluvion to be allowed under Section 107 shall not exceed the area which will bring up the original alienation to the area guaranteed by sanad, or entered in the Government records.

A. ROGERS.

After the report had been read, the Hon Mr. Rogers moved the second reading of the Bill.

Mr. Rogers' speech and the discussion which followed will be reported to-morrow.

DEVOUT FOOLING BEFORE THE ENEMY.

(Correspondent of the Pioneer.)

LET the truth be told at once—I do not despair of the Turks making a gallant defence in Europe. The lines at Silistria, at Rustchuk, at Schumla and Varna (to which more mention shall be made hereafter) are very strong. The Turkish gunboats on the river are of great power, and are likely to be of great use. And the Balkans will probably prove an excellent stand-point for the Turkish battalions driven to bay. But it is not at Schumla or on the Balkans; it is not at Silistria or at Varna that the great defeat will be inflicted on the Turks, but in Asia, where already the whole terrain is covered by huge masses of Russian cavalry, while Ahmed Mukhtar, the fanatic, says his prayers and loses his brigades. Well do I remember this incomparable donkey. There was an armistice in Servia, and I made my way down to the confines of Montenegro to see what the Pasha was doing against the merry men whom Prince Nikita commands. It was early morning when I arrived, and as I came up with the camp I found a column preparing to start to revictual Nicksics. Infantry in front, but no cavalry; artillery and provisions in the centre; more infantry in the rear; no scouts, no one to look out on either flank, though the column was about to enter a pass, on either side of which were the Montenegrins. Out came the Pasha attended by a servant who placed a little carpet with the end towards Mecca, and then down knelt Ahmed Mukhtar and said his prayers. They were very long and very fervent. I suppose they were for the safety of the column, for when he rose the troops were ordered to proceed. They did so, the Montenegrins proceeded as well, and in the end the convoy was nearly cut to pieces. That general commands in Asia. Nor let it be thought that he has altered. The first thing he did in Montenegro was to evacuate Nicksics, leaving there "a sufficient garrison." He has lately telegraphed to the Minister of War that he has done the same thing with Kars, leaving "a sufficient garrison" there also. And just as he, in front of the Montenegrins, lost his army so has he lost sight of the forces employed in Asiatic Turkey. Meanwhile Russian cavalry, as I say, covers the country; Russian battalions have invested Kars; have surrounded Ardahan, and threatened Batoum. And as though to add to our satisfaction at such a moment, we hear from fairly good sources that the Russians have entered Persian territory close to Bayazid, and that they are still advancing in that direction. A very short time with equal successes, need but pass in order to assure Russian dominion over the greater part of disputed territory in Asia.

ATTACK UPON DACOITS IN MAINPURI.

(Pioneer.)

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following interesting account of the dispersion of a gang of dacoits:—"On the 3rd instant, about midday, word was brought by an informer to the darogah of the police station at Oonchia in this district that the notorious dacoit Fajjoo and three of his men were concealed in a small village some miles off. The informer pressed the thanadar to use all possible speed, as the robbers would be off again before dark. Accordingly head constable Wilayat Ali Khan, Auta Singh, sowar, Hunsraj, head constable, eight policemen and the police sikhidars at once set off, and about two o'clock reached the spot, which is a hamlet of Mahomed Obi. A little girl who met the police ran on and warned the dacoits. These men at once mounted the roof of the house and commenced firing at the officers. The latter behaved with great courage and intelligence, and took up their positions round the house, the sowar patrolling the hamlet to intercept any of the dacoits who might endeavour to escape. Shots were interchanged freely for some time. At last the owner of the house came out and challenged the dacoits to issue forth and meet the police in the open like men. While addressing them he was killed by a bullet from the robbers. As he, beyond doubt was voluntarily harbouring the dacoits, his fate was well deserved. At last the thatched roof of the upper room in which the robbers were, burst into flames, and soon afterwards one of the robbers ran out with his hands joined, begging for mercy. He was at once indentified as a well known dacoit. He said that Fajjoo had been struck by a shot from the police and was lying dead in the upper room, and that two more men were inside, having jumped down into the interior of the house. The fire had now spread to some of the other rooms, but the police were too exhausted to put it out, and none of the villagers came to their aid. At last, about 6 p. m., a reinforcement of police, which had been sent for by Wilayat Ali Khan came up from a neighbouring station; some water was then thrown on the smouldering embers of the upper room, and the body of Fajjoo, much scorched, was taken down by a rope. Three swords, three guns, and two carbines were also found in this upper room, where they had evidently been flung down by the robbers. It is conjectured that a bullet must have struck Fajjoo's powder-bag, as he is known to have been in the habit of carrying powder and bullets loose in a bag, a foot or more in length, which he wore at his side. The powder exploded, completely burning the hair off his face, and doubtless blinding him. He fell forward among the burning thatch and was at once suffocated. The house being full of smoke and dust, the police thought it best to dig through one of the walls. This being done they speedily came upon the two dacoits who had endeavoured to escape in the fire. One was nearly dead when pulled out, and was only revived by being brought into the open air. The other was crouching in a corner, unarmed and helpless, but unhurt. Fajjoo's corpse is identified by his fellow-dacoits and by numerous persons, residents of his native village, and by his own relations—among others, by his own brother. The whole of Mainpuri appears to view the remains of this celebrated and made chief who, it is now stated, had been a dacoit for ten or fifteen years, though it was only recently that he had been known as the undoubted head of the gang that had infested the Agra division. The death of this man and the capture of his armed following so close after the capture of the also celebrated Khushali, in zillah Furrukabad, will perhaps give us peace for a time. But it must be remembered that large masses of the peasantry here are turbulent, and that gang robberies have always prevailed more or less in this part of the Doab. There can be no doubt that one main cause of the recent outbreak of violent crime in the Agra division was that the police had been dangerously weakened in numbers. It is well known that this is the opinion of all the local authorities. Every police station in this part of the country ought to be able, from its own resources, to cope with any ordinary gang of robbers; but until the late Commissioner (Mr. Pollock) insisted on the proper strengthening of numerous police posts in zillahs Etah, Mainpuri, Furrukabad, &c., this was notoriously *not* the case."

A SINGULAR CASE OF ALLEGED PATERNITY.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 15.

APPEALS.

THE noble and learned Lords present this morning were the Lord Chancellor, Lord Hatherley, Lord Blackburn, and Lord Gordon.

GARDNER v. GARDNER.

This was a remarkable case, and raised a novel and important point in the Scotch law relating to the legitimacy of children born within a short time after marriage. The appeal was brought from a decision of the Second Division of the Court of Session, reversing a judgment of the Lord Ordinary, in an action instituted by the appellant, Robert Gardner, a farmer, at Melrose, for the purpose of "putting to silence" the respondent Mary Gardner, who asserted that she was his legitimate child.

The Lord Advocate and Mr. Darling (of the Scotch Bar) appeared for the appellant; and Mr. Trayner and Mr. Alexander Robertson for the respondent.

The facts disclosed by the evidence in the Court below were of a romantic character. According to the appellant's case he had been courting his present wife for some years prior to 1850, being greatly attached to her, and it was arranged that they should be married in August of that year. About a month before their marriage she confessed to him that she was pregnant by a shepherd in the employ of her brother, a farmer, who, she said, had "forced" her, but no proceedings were taken against the man, and no intimation was made to him that the young lady was in the family way by him. Notwithstanding this circumstance it was agreed that the marriage should be solemnized at the appointed time, and that the birth of the child should be concealed from the world. About seven weeks after the marriage the respondent was born, and immediately after her birth she was sent to a poor woman's house to be brought up, Mr. Gardner paying for her maintenance, clothing, and education until she was 16 years of age. The allowance was then stopped, and she was compelled to earn her living by working as a mill hand in a neighbouring factory. In 1872 the respondent first obtained a clue to her parentage, and she at length ascertained that Mrs. Gardner was her mother, and was pressed Mr. Gardner to recognize her as his daughter. She was offered first £500 and then £1,000 to forego her demand, but she refused on the ground that all she wanted was to be recognized as legitimate. Mr. Gardner then instituted the present action and in support of his case he called a man named Laidlaw, who, Mrs. Gardner swore, was the person who had "forced" her; but he positively denied upon his oath that he had ever had connexion with her. The Lord Ordinary decided in favour of Mr. Gardner, but his decision was reversed by the Court of Session. In the course of the trial, it was alleged on behalf of the respondent that Mr. Gardner was in reality her father; but that being the son of a minister, and the brother of a minister, being himself an elder of the Church, he had concealed the fact of the respondent's birth, and for the purpose of screening his wife, as he alleged, but for the purpose of screening himself, and with the object of avoiding personal and family scandal. The Court of Session determined in favour of the legitimacy of the respondent, on the ground that although, by the maxim of the canon law, *paterest quem nuptiæ demonstrant* in the case where the birth is not *justo tempore* depends, in Scotch law, not on the time of birth, but of that of conception, yet the evidence was doubtful on the point, whether the intimacy with Laidlaw commenced in point of time before the birth of the child and also on the point whether an intimacy had not existed between Mr. and Mrs. Gardner before marriage. The Court of Session also were of opinion that the facts that Mrs. Gardner's pregnancy was during the appellant's courtship followed by marriage, that the appellant admitted that he was aware of her condition when he married her, that he did not openly disclaim the child, or charge any one else with being her father, but on the contrary assumed the burden of her maintenance and education, and that he never denied the paternity or put it on Laidlaw for 24 years, strongly supported the presumption of legitimacy.

The arguments had not been concluded when their Lordships adjourned.

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